The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LV.—NO. 283. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

IN THE BIG PARADE.

Organizations That Will Step to Chicago Day Music.

ESTIMATE IS 110,000 MEN.

Sound Money Marchers Grouped in Various Divisions.

POLICE GET THEIR ORDERS.

Corps of Doctors Instructed for Emergency Service.

SILVER EXPECTS 50,000 WALKERS.

General orders for the organization of the marching columns of the Chicago day sound money parade, issued last night, include the names of clubs and a list of industries represented to an aggregate of 110,000 men; and still the list is incomplete.

In many industries, especially in the South Side division, no reports have been made of the details of each section, though the names of the Marshals have been received with notification of their intent to take part in the demonstration.

The Marshal of the South Side Division said last night there would be 60,000 men in his command. The first interest represented in this division, the dry goods interest, will march with 4,000 men, and another interest, the furniture section, will have 3,000. There are more than thirty interests represented, and, if only half of the figures given is maintained as an average, the estimate of 60,000 will be fulfilled.

In the West Side Division the iron and steel division alone will have 25,000 men in line, one-fifth of them coming from a single concern—the Illinois Steel company. To these must be added as many representing other interests, so that the 100,000 mark probably will be reached outside of the North Side organizations.

Will Run Up to 110,000.

Making due allowance, therefore, for overestimates and for unavoidable defections at the last moment, it would seem safe to say that the parade will include 110,000 in round numbers.

The division Marshals and their chief aides are to meet Chief Marshal Stockton at the Great Northern Hotel at 8 o'clock tonight for final instructions. No pains will be spared to perfect the details that will be necessary for the successful handling of a parade of such magnitude.

Special orders have been issued to the chiefs of each industry represented, and to the captains of all companies, so that there will be no misunderstandings as to where each organization forms and where it will take its place in the line.

In the order of marching, as published herewith, the names of firms who are to turn out with the smaller divisions are given, but in the South Side division such a publication would have included the name of nearly every firm in every line of industry.

Fully 100 different industries are represented by quotas of from 100 to 5,000, and as many more in smaller proportion. There will be fifty bands in the South Side division, exclusive of those at the head of the line where the Chief Marshal, his aides, and the veterans will march.

Order of the Big Parade.

The following is the order in which the several divisions will march:

Mounted police and band.
Mayor George B. Swift.
Chief and Assistant Chief of Police.
Inspectors of Police.
Platoon of police.
Seven mounted buglers.
Capt. T. S. Quincy and thirty-two mounted escort on black horses.
Chicago Marine Band, seventy-two pieces.
Chief Marshal, Gen. Joseph Stockton.
Col. Cuthbert W. Laing, Chief of Staff.
Col. H. S. Dietrich, Adjutant-General.
Chief Bugler and Guidon, Col. D. H. Elliott, with national colors.
Officers of Business-Men's Sound Money Association: President, W. P. Rend; First Vice-President, Joseph Belfield; Second Vice-President, B. Frank De Muth; Third Vice-President, D. S. Pate; Treasurer, S. R. Udell; Secretary, W. K. McClintock.

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James W. Nye, John Crerar, George Cutter, E. N. Wagg, E. E. Hooper, F. H. Madden, J. T. Shane, E. H. Sedgwick, F. S. Weigley, Charles Fraux, E. S. Sanford.
Senior Aide, Maj. B. R. De Young.

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Kennedy's Military Band.
Chicago Union Veteran Club.
Marshal, Capt. John Harper.
Aides, J. F. Hughson, L. Lavoy.
Englewood Union Veteran Club.
Marshal, Col. A. S. Cobb.
Aides.
Waukesha Drum Corps.
Chicago Veteran McKinley Club.

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ROSEBERY'S LEAVING CAUSES HOPE.

Daily Chronicle Charges Him with Responsibility in the Delays in the Armenian Question.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]
London, Oct. 8.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Nothing better indicates the intensity of the popular feeling here over the Armenian outrages than the resignation of Lord Rosebery from the leadership of the Liberal party officially reported tonight. In the movement for English activity in the East Rosebery, instead of Salisbury, has stood all the blows. It fell out early in the anti-Turkish campaign that Lord Rosebery was inclined to bestride the fence rather than to advocate interference, which his party, including the whole non-conformists, insisted upon.

When on two public occasions Rosebery dodged the responsibility thrust upon him the Daily Chronicle, the most able and ardent anti-government organ, began to criticise him in severe language. Within the last few days the Tory press has criticised the Chronicle for its course towards Rosebery and yesterday morning that journal replied: "No paper had a better right to criticise the Radical leader than itself, since he owed more to it than any other newspaper in Great Britain." The Chronicle then went on to review the career of his Lordship and the chief part of the editorial indictment deserves to be quoted verbatim. It has become a memorable and historical piece of writing. It has thrown a young aristocrat out of the chair in which he sat so feebly and from which he ruled a mass of people with whom he had almost nothing in common, either in politics, social affinity, or sympathy of any kind. It reads:

"When we remember it was Lord Rosebery who started the agitation against the House of Lords by creating a batch of peers, that while he assumed the leadership of a home rule party he declared he was not an enthusiastic home ruler, and that in no question that has arisen since his leadership has he given his friends a consistent lead or imposed on them any individual mark whatsoever, we feel bound to echo the consternation into which the party has been thrown. When we cannot turn to a speech or letter of Lord Rosebery's without tremor lest some new indiscretion should cover us with confusion we think it time to call a halt.

"As for Armenia it is enough to say that one point in Lord Rosebery's letters which has sunk into the public mind has been his expression of fear of an anti-British war—a war forsooth in which Austria and Russia were to forget their century of long antagonism and to fight a country with which they have no quarrel and which had nothing but philanthropic ends in view. Was there nothing else to be said, nothing of England's duty, nothing of her honor, nothing of her treaty obligations? Was it ever common prudence to assume that Russian aversion to coercion in Turkey would outlast Constantinople massacres and the proof the Turkish Empire was hurrying at last to its doom? Was it wise to give notice that in no case would we seek to disturb any agreement, however unsubstantial, however temporary, that might be made to cover up the most monstrous scandal of the century?

"As a matter of fact we have set aside our fears, and found we had a great margin of free opinion and policy on which we could work, and that we could go forward in the spirit of the England of Pitt and Canning, to do right or to see it done there. In our opinion there lies the essence of the controversy if even at this hour Lord Rosebery can see his way to give it effective aid. We shall welcome his intervention, but we decline to treat politics as if it were to be made subordinate to personal interests, or see the Liberal Radical party dragged back into a sham Palmerstonian revival."

Lord Rosebery appears to have run out his most brilliant, most fitful, and most pathetic career. When a young man he boasted he would marry the richest woman in England. He did so, and she died. He said he would win the Derby. He did so, and yet he cut no figure on the turf. He said he would be Prime Minister of England. He became so, and yet played the rôle pitiably, was easily defeated by his enemies, and was even thrust out of seat by his friends. The mighty chair now falls to a man who ought by right and title to have had it when Mr. Gladstone left it—Sir William Harcourt. It is true he is 70 years old, but his speech to the Welsh constituents day before yesterday shows him to be in the full vigor which Rosebery lacks, big with patriotism and humanity, painfully lacking in Rosebery, and in perfect accord and sympathy with the masses of the people, which the late Radical leader never was from the moment of his birth.

His political tragedy shows that Rosebery stood almost alone against the overwhelming force of opinion of the mass of nations, like a man wading up a mountain stream. No event in the last few months has been so hopeful an augury for the delivery of the Armenians, and as Tories, and even Salisbury, it is believed, share the sentiments all humane Christian persons must feel at the atrocities, the settlement of the Eastern question is arriving, may even perhaps at this very moment, through negotiations in Paris, already be here.

FALSE FIRE ALARM CAUSES A PANIC.

Reckless Spectator in a St. Louis Theater Empties the House in Quick Order.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Some reckless or malicious person shouted "fire" in the gallery of Hopkins' Grand this afternoon. One of the ushers dropped a tray of glasses. There was a crashing sound. Several boys in the gallery took up the cry. A wild rush followed. That no one was injured is due to the prudence and foresight of the management, which had all the exits opened in a jiffy.

Several persons fell down and were trampled upon. One woman, who made her way to the sidewalk and who said her name was Josephine Wright of Kansas City, fainted. She was attended in a drug store.

The man who started the panic will be prosecuted if found.

SAYS HE CARRIED AWAY HER CHILD.

Mrs. Helen Bryan Asks the Police to Find Her Husband, Alfred, and Her Little Son.

Alfred Bryan is being searched for by the police, who want him on a charge of abducting his 2-year-old son from the boarding place of his wife, Mrs. Helen Bryan, No. 524 Wabash avenue, yesterday afternoon. He is said to have carried off the child without its hat or outer clothing.

The couple have not been living together. It is said Mrs. Bryan was a prosperous actress when she married the young man four years ago. The wife complained that her husband did not provide well for her, and three weeks ago she rented two rooms in the house of Thomas Lawrence. The husband followed her there at dusk last night, and when she refused to go with him he carried the child away.

GEORGE DU MAURIER HAS A BAD DAY.

Artist-Novelist Grows Worse and Is Extremely Low, but Rallies a Little Before Night.

London, Oct. 8.—George du Maurier, the distinguished novelist and artist, who is critically ill, was worse yesterday afternoon, but he rallied a little later. His weakness in the afternoon is reported to have been extreme.

KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

DR. CARL F. NITZ BLOTS OUT A PAIR OF ILL-MATED LIVES.

Husband Strangles and Stabs the Woman, Locks Her Body in a Room, and Is Himself Afterward Brought to Bay by the Police—Rather than Submit to Arrest the Physician Finds an Escape in Death—Details of the Tragedy.

Dr. Carl F. Nitz blotted out two ill-mated lives yesterday by stabbing his wife through the heart and then killing himself.

The murder and suicide occurred in the physician's home, No. 1986 North Ashland avenue, late in the afternoon. The deed was the result of domestic incompatibility, and the dead man's fondness for liquor.

Though Dr. Nitz and his wife had been married less than three years quarrels between the two were of frequent occurrence. Among the neighbors it is said the doctor had frequently threatened to end both his wife's and his own life.

"If we can't live in peace we might as well die," the doctor is reported to have said.

The murder and suicide were evidently carefully planned and were the result of a quarrel the couple had yesterday morning when the doctor, according to the dead woman's sister, came home intoxicated. A quarrel followed and he aparentlpy decided then to end it once and for all time.

Last Time Seen Alive at Home.

The last time the man was seen at his home before his death was at 4 o'clock, when he sent his children to his mother-in-law's home with instructions to return at 8 o'clock last night.

"Tell Mr. Schumacher to come with you," he said to Alma and Ingomar, the children, "as I have something important to tell him."

When, four hours later, Mr. Schumacher called at the Nitz home he found no one until, in one of the darkened bedrooms, he stumbled over the body of Mrs. Nitz.

In the rear of the flat the doctor's father, Wilhelm F. Nitz, spent the afternoon, unconscious of the tragedy being enacted a few feet away.

When the police, summoned by Mr. Schumacher's call, appeared no trace could be found of the murderer. Capt. Schuettler made a hasty search through the building and finally started to examine the basement. One door he found locked, and an examination of the other showed it had been recently nailed up.

Returning to the front door he hurled himself against it twice before it would yield. As it crashed in the policeman was startled by a pistol shot in the darkness beyond. Hastily striking a match he saw the missing man kneeling on the floor, a revolver still grasped in his hand. As the Captain attempted to seize him the doctor fell to the floor dead.

Had the Murder in Mind.

Dr. Nitz spent part of yesterday downtown, and on the way home remarked to John Hoff, a motorman on an Ashland avenue car:

"I guess this is the last day Gretchen and I will spend together. I am going to end our troubles tonight."

Early in the day he had ordered his wife's sister, Kate Brandner, out of the house. With the children still at school the last danger of interruption was eliminated, and the doctor began his preparations for the murder and suicide. His aged father was in the flat, but the old man was so deaf the doctor did not fear any interruption from him.

His wife was busy at her housework, and when she chanced to enter the doctor's office between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon their quarrel of the morning was resumed. It is supposed that he ordered her out, and when she refused to go and poured out a tirade of abuse he seized one of his surgical knives and threatened to kill her.

She fled into her bedroom, but the doctor made no attempt to follow her. Half an hour later, according to appearances, he entered his wife's room and found her lying on the bed.

With Chloroform and Knife.

In one of his pockets, it seems, was a dagger-like knife, keen as a razor. In the other he carried a bottle of chloroform and a quantity of cotton. So stealthy, apparently, was his approach that the doomed woman did not notice him till he stood over her.

Before she could move or cry out the madman seized his wife by the throat and, it appears, stilled her cries with a pillow. Mrs. Nitz was a small woman, but there was evidence that she freed herself from the murderer's grasp and tried to escape. But he beat her down and hurled her again on the bed. Under his choking grasp she weakened and the doctor forced a wad of cotton into her mouth. On this he poured a quantity of chloroform, the fumes quickly stilling the woman's struggles.

His murderous frenzy was now fully aroused as the results show, and he attacked the helpless woman with the fury of a beast. Dragging a sheet from the bed he forced a

(Continued on fifth page.)

CAUSE OF FALL IN WHEAT PRICES.

English Bimetallist Traces It to the Appreciated Value of the Argentina Paper Dollar.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]
London, Oct. 7.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—The cable news that the rise in the price of wheat taking place without a rise in the price of silver will county heavily for McKinley in the home elections has roused Sir Robert Edgecombe, the banker, Liberal, and bimetallist, to send to the Journal the following extract from a book he is about to publish through Macmillan, under the title of "Popular Fallacies Regarding Bimetallism":

"The recent advance in the price of wheat is due to the rise in the gold value of the paper dollar in Buenos Ayres. Wheat, unlike most other commodities, has been subject to a double fall in price in recent years—one fall caused by the altered value of silver as measured in gold, the other fall in value proceeding from the still greater depreciation of the Argentina paper dollar as measured in gold. From 1885 to 1890 wheat sold for about $1 a bushel, and had reached the limit of its fall so far as silver could affect it. Then came the Baring collapse, which disorganized finances in the Argentine Republic and sent their paper dollar down to 25 cents gold. If the Argentina paper dollar had only fallen to 50 cents gold it would have been upon a par with the Indian rupee, as measured in gold, and wheat would not have been affected; but the fall to 25 cents gold further depreciated the price of wheat, which fell to 65 cents a bushel.

"This enabled the Argentine Republic to cut into the Indian wheat trade at lower prices. In 1892 India exported 56,000,000 bushels of wheat and the Argentine Republic exported 18,000,000 bushels. In 1894, owing to the depreciated Argentina paper dollar, the two countries had reversed their position—India exporting only 13,000,000, while the Argentine Republic exported 59,000,000.

"The gradual fall in the premium on gold at Buenos Ayres must raise the value of wheat, and this raise will continue until the premium on the paper dollar falls to 100, when it will stop. After that the value of wheat can rise no further until there is a rise in the gold value of silver. Wheat and wool are the only commodities of importance affected by the second fall in values arising from the depreciation of the Argentina paper dollar."

MAD BULL RUNS AMUCK ON SOUTH SIDE

Knocks Over a Couple of Railroad Employes and Takes Refuge Among Cars Not Red.

Maddened by its long journey, a bull, which had been consigned to a man named Phillips in this city, escaped last night from the employés of the National Express comnay, and after knocking two of them down ran into the Western Indiana yards, where it is now in hiding.

The bull arrived at the depot, Twelfth and Clark streets, and after the boards had been knocked off the side of the car madly charged at George Smith and Frank Williams, employés of the express company. Smith was knocked down and Williams narrowly escaped injury by running between two cars.

The animal ran up Fourth avenue and afterward took refuge among the box cars in the railroad yards. A message was sent out from the Harrison Street Station, asking for the capture of the mad beast.

FRESHMAN CLASS LOSES ITS COLORS.

University of Illinois Sophomores Accomplish by Strategy What They Fail to Do by Strength.

Champaign, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—For over two hours the freshmen held the sophomores at bay in the annual color rush of the under classmen of the University of Illinois, but at length strategy accomplished what strength could not, and 1900 lost the rush. This evening a body of about 100 freshmen collected on one of the corners and proceeded to give their yells. The sophomores soon appeared, and the two marched on opposite sides of the street to West Side Park. One of the freshmen ran ahead, and climbing one of the poles supporting an arc lamp tied the colors on it. The freshmen then gathered round the pole and for a long time prevented any attempts of the sophomores to reach the colors. But one of the sophomores climbed a tree, crawled over the wires extending to the pole, and, lighting a match, proceeded to burn the colors.

PRINCE KHILKOFF IS IN AMERICA.

Imperial Russian Minister of Ways and Communication Reaches San Francisco on the Belgic.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 7.—The steamer Belgic arrived this afternoon from Hong Kong and Yokohama. Among the passengers was Prince Michael Khilkoff, Imperial Minister of Ways and Comunication of Russia, who has come to America to inspect its railway systems.

GORY DEED OF BANDITS.

KILL TWO MEN IN COLD BLOOD WHILE ROBBING A BANK.

Sherburne, Minn., the Scene of a Crime Unparalleled Since the Raid of Jesse James and the Younger Boys on Northfield, Nearby—The Two Robbers Escape on Bicycles, but They Are Being Pursued Hotly by a Determined Posse.

Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 7.—The Town of Sherburne, in Martin County, fourteen miles from this place, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, was the scene this afternoon of as bold and bloody a deed as ever was perpetrated by the James or Younger boys.

George Thornburn, assistant cashier of the Bank of Sherburne, and Olof J. Oestern, traveling agent of the Walter A. Wood Harvester company, were shot down in cold blood.

The crime is paralleled only by the raid of Jesse James and the Younger boys a few years ago, when they swooped down upon the little town of Northfield, a few miles north of the scene of today's crime, shot the cashier of the Bank of Northfield down, and decamped with a large amount of money. In that instance the robbers departed on horses, whereas today the criminals, in keeping with the times, used bicycles in escaping.

Masked Men Walk In.

At 1:30 o'clock two masked men walked through the front entrance of the bank to the cashier's box, and without a word whipped out their revolvers and leveled them at the assistant cashier. The latter did not move. He realized his awful position and knew that the slightest action upon his part to call for help or to warn any one else in the bank would mean instant death.

The robbers were apparently undetermined, and for a minute the three men stood, the robbers with a look upon their faces that told of their determination to stop at nothing to gain their ends, and the cashier white as a sheet in the terrible realization of what might happen. The next minute the report of two revolvers rang out, and Thorburn fell at his desk.

At another desk in the bank stood Olaf J. Oestern, a traveling man. He was the only immediate bar to the ends which the robbers sought to gain, and as Thorburn fell to the floor they turned on him and shot him dead.

As rapidly as possible they leaped over the railing which separated them from the cashier's desk and secured $3,000 in cash. They then ran for the back door of the bank where they had taken the precaution to leave their bicycles, mounted them and rode away.

Lose Much of the Booty.

Over $2,000 in gold that was in the till was not touched. The robbers dropped $2,000 in getting out of the back window.

Louis Kohler, who was loading grain just back of the bank, saw the men get out of the window, one with a revolver in his hand. He shook the gun at Kohler, and told him to keep still. He was too frightened to do anything.

It all happened inside of two minutes, and the only witness to the deed was a woman who stood across the street from the front entrance of the bank. As soon as possible she gave the alarm, and in five minutes after the deed had been committed the little Town of Sherburne was in a state of excitement such as has never before been seen there.

Thorburn, it was found, was not dead. Oestern, however, had been shot through the heart, and apparently had been killed instantly. Thorburn lived two hours.

The Town of Sherburne contains scarcely a score more than 300 inhabitants, but inside of ten minutes several posses had been formed, including nearly every male citizen of the town, and a search was at once instituted. As the robbers and murderers left Sherburne they went in the direction of the Iowa line, which is six miles south of Fairmont.

The robbers were seen in Sherburne during the forenoon, and went into Lund & Roth's store and each purchased a new pair of blue colored overalls. They wore light bicycle caps and light coats, with knee pants and black stocking.

Will Be Lynched if Caught.

The whole country is aroused, and there seems to be little doubt that they will be captured. A telegram has been received from Estherville, Ia., saying the trail had been followed to within three miles northeast of that place. If caught the murderers will be lynched.

TWO NEBRASKA BANKS ARE ROBBED

Safe-Blowers Secure $3,100 at Shelby and $1,500 at Clatonia.

Shelby, Neb., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The Bank of Shelby was robbed early this morning. The safe was blown open by dynamite. The burglars got $3,100 in cash.

The Bank of Clatonia was also looted and $1,500 in money secured.

PAUNCEFOTE WAITING FOR SALISBURY

He Will Obtain the Prime Minister's Views on Venezuela Before Returning to America.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]
London, Oct. 7.—[Copyright, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Wednesday night I learn that there is no truth in the report that Pauncefote is ordered to return hastily to America.

As a matter of fact he should have left England a week since when notified of the reassembling of the United States commission, but he has delayed his departure in order to have a final private interview with Salisbury. Sir Julian probably will have an interview at the end of this week and will sail for New York Wednesday next to aid as far as possible the commission.

Nothing yet has occurred, so the authorities here inform me, to shake the belief that a perfectly peaceful and friendly solution of the question is possible. The British Government denies that any railway concessions have been granted in the disputed territory; merely a survey for a railway into it has been sanctioned.

Sir Augustus Hemming arrives here next week and the evidence he has been collecting on the spot should be extremely useful to Pauncefote.

London, Oct. 7.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.]—Regarding the various reports in Great Britain and the United States with reference to the Venezuelan question the Associated Press learned that there have been no negotiations between London and Washington since the Blue Book of July was issued.

The story cabled from Washington to the effect that Great Britain has made further concessions amounting almost to a complete surrender of its claims is pronounced to be untrue, and it is added that negotiations regarding Venezuela will be resumed upon the return of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, to Washington, with the instructions of the Marquis of Salisbury in the case. Sir Julian Pauncefote was booked to sail by an earlier steamer, but he has been obliged to postpone his departure on account of diplomatic business and will start for New York from Liverpool on board the Germanic on Oct. 14.

Regarding the general question of arbitration, which has been so widely discussed, the same conditions prevail. Negotiations upon this subject will also be resumed upon the return of Sir Julian Pauncefote to Washington.

The government has every expectation of an early and satisfactory settlement of the matters in dispute, and it is believed that the next message of President Cleveland to Congress and the next Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament will announce a settlement of both questions.

ACTOR WINDOM WEDS AT MIDNIGHT.

Many Theatrical Friends and Associates Witness the Singer's Marriage to Miss Joe Clemons.

In spite of the fact that he wrote the "Fatal Wedding" and sang it for two years, William H. Windom, the ballad singer of Primrose & West's Minstrel company, decided that marriage wasn't always a harbinger of impending dissolution after all, for he was wedded last night to Miss Joe Clemons.

The marriage took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Clemons, No. 143 Campbell avenue. Many of the minstrel company were present and a large number of other theatrical people, who took turns bribing the orchestra to play "While the Wedding Bells Were Ringing," to the manifest discomfort of the otherwise happy groom.

The wedding took place at midnight, an hour which was selected as being most convenient for the groom and his friends. James A. Wall of the Primrose & West company was the best man and Miss Alice Clemons was bridemaid.

Mr. Windom was for two years with the Haverly Minstrels, and has been five years with Primrose & West. He is the composer of several popular ballads.

ACTOR THROWS HIM INTO CONVULSIONS

Heavy Villain's Downfall at the Academy of Music Is Too Much for Blake Williams' Nerves.

The machinations of the heavy villain and his final overthrow in the play "Dangers of a Great City," on at the Academy of Music last night, threw a 5-year-old colored boy, Blake Williams, into convulsions from which he nearly died.

The lad is of an imaginative turn of mind. He watched the play with great intensity for a youngster. He was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Ada Williams, No. 230 Orleans street. They sat in the top balcony. The boy was too full of wonder to speak much during the play, but when the villain at last got enmeshed in the toils of justice he gave a sympathetic whoop and fell back in his seat in a paroxysm. The accident caused excitement among the gallery gods.

Dr. Davey was called in and applied restoratives.

He said young Williams had undergone a serious shock, but would come out of it without permanent injury to his nerves.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.
CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair; slightly warmer.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	Trave	Paris.
NEW YORK		Teutonic.
NEW YORK		Noordland.
SOUTHAM'N	St. Paul	Spree.
LIVERPOOL		Majestic.
QUEENST'WN	Belgroland	
GENOA		Fulda.
ROTTERDAM	Maasdam	Obdam.
BREMEN	Dresden	

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PARIS ON TIP-TOE TO SEE THE CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

GREAT DAY AT KNOX.

Many Thousands Throng the Old College Campus.

HISTORIC SCENES REVIVED

Oration of the Day by Chauncey M. Depew.

LINCOLN AND PALMER SPEAK

Commemorative Tablet and Soldiers' Monument Unveiled.

BIG REPUBLICAN NIGHT RALLY.

Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Chauncey M. Depew was greeted this afternoon by an audience which rivaled in point of numbers the 20,000 people who are reported to have listened on Oct. 7, 1858, to the joint debate held on the east side of Knox College between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. There were fully 25,000 people on the streets of Galesburg and it is believed there were 15,000 on the college campus when Dr. Depew began his oration.

The celebration was a complete success not only in respect to attendance but in every other way. The weather man did nobly and furnished an autumn day which it would be hard to match. The sun rose in a cloudless sky and continued to pour forth its generous warmth all day.

There was not a suggestion of rain, and thousands of visitors arrived from all the surrounding country and from as many as thirty towns, including cities as far away as Peoria, Quincy, and Burlington. Old settlers of Galesburg who are now engaged in business in Chicago, Kansas City, and other distant cities came back to join in the pleasures and inspirations of the enthusiastic Lincoln revival.

The dedication of the soldiers' monument brought several hundred members of G. A. R. posts in the western and central parts of the State, and to make the events of 1858 yield their due result in the form of enthusiasm for the side of right and national honor in the campaign of 1896 the local Republicans arranged a monster parade and mass-meeting for the evening, which was addressed by Chauncey M. Depew.

Three Thousand McKinley Men in Line

Three thousand men, comprising McKinley clubs from all the surrounding points, marched through the city carrying transparancies, banners, and other campaign devices, and made night hideous to a nervous man, especially to the Popocrats, who are said to be especially nervous in these parts, with tin horns, tomtoms, and the fanfare of the trumpets, drums, and cornets of a score of brass bands.

The celebration of the thirty-eighth anniversary of the debate of 1858 owed its inspiration to Dr. John H. Finley, the scholarly and energetic young President of the college. The affair could not help becoming a Republican rally in this stronghold of Republicanism. A dignified demonstration, it is true, but none the less fraught with meaning to those who are studying events and conditions in the hope of learning how great McKinley's majority in Illinois will be.

Dr. Depew's address was all the high reputation of the speaked could lead any one that had not previously heard him to expect. It was listened to by all within earshot. Smiles and academic applause were bestowed freely during the delivery of the address, but at its close the great audience burst into cheers.

Gen. Palmer, Col. R. T. Lincoln, and the other speakers met with flattering receptions. Galesburg made the success of the celebration a matter of civic pride. Her citizens are and have a right to be gratified at the results of their labors. The decorations were profuse, costly, and tasteful. Practically the entire business section of the town and a great part of the residence portion were ablaze with streamers of the national colors and all kinds of patriotic emblems.

Great Crowd Present.

Every incoming train brought in numbers of visitors beginning with those which arrived before day and lasting until 8 p. m. By evening there were probably 10,000 visitors in the city. Everywhere horses or teams could be hitched they stood in close ranks. There were carriages, buckboards, buggies, and all varieties of farm vehicles, some not so stylish as may be seen Sundays on the Lake Shore drive, but all loaded to their full capacity with eager sightseers. One was reminded of court day thirty years ago when courts and churches were the only amusements in rural communities.

The orator of the day, accompanied by his son, C. M. Depew Jr., Robert T. Lincoln, George R. Peck of Chicago, General Manager W. C. Brown of the Burlington railroad, and a local Committee of Reception headed by Present Finley, arrived by the Burlington at 9 a. m. It was a special train consisting of Dr. Depew's private car and that of Mr. Brown. It was sidetracked at Watago at 5 a. m. and brought into the city behind the regular Chicago train.

A large crowd greeted the visitors at the Burlington station. Dr. Depew and Col. Lincoln were driven to the residence of Col. Clark E. Carr, where they are being entertained during their stay. Senator Palmer arrived the previous evening. He was given a reception by the 400 members of the local sound money Democratic organization. The McKinley Democrats, numbering 150, and the local and visiting G. A. R. comrades also joined in the greeting to the honored Union commander.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IS DEDICATED.

Uncompleted Shaft Unveiled in Presence of 10,000 Persons.

In the presence of a crowd estimated at 10,000 people the G. A. R. Soldiers' Monument in beautiful Hope Cemetery was dedicated this forenoon. The committee strained every nerve to get the monument completed in time to have it unveiled on the occasion of the Knox College celebration of the Lincoln-Douglas debate, but the figure, though shipped from Vermont two weeks ago, failed to arrive.

The exercises were just as impressive, however, and the patriotic lessons inculcated were not truncated, even if the monument was. Addresses were made by Col. Robert Lincoln, Commander Cochran of the Illinois G. A. R., and Mrs. McCauley, President of the Illinois W. R. C. The artillery corps of Knox College fired a dedicatory salute during the exercises.

The monument stands at the entrance of the cemetery. It is a plain shaft of the finest Barre granite, seventeen feet tall, and it will be crowned by a figure of a private soldier, seven feet in height. The crowd stood in all the vacant ground around the monument and extended over 100 feet in the directions outside the city of the dead. The dedicatory exercises were preceded by a parade of the G. A. R. through the principal streets of the town.

At an early hour this morning Galesburg was astir, and the streets presented a lively appearance. Bunting, flags, lithographs, and ribbons and banners greeted the eyes in every direction. Visiting G. A. R. comrades, clubs, and large crowds from the

surrounding country and towns crowded the streets.

Three Thousand School Children.

The first sign of the G. A. R. parade was the march of 3,000 school children from different directions to a point of vantage near the public square. They were given a holiday in order they might learn lessons of patriotism books cannot teach. They stood in eager ranks waiting for the defenders of the Union to pass.

The parade began to form at 9 o'clock, but it was 10:15 before the procession moved down Main street toward the public square and the beautiful Hope Cemetery, where the soldiers' monument was to be dedicated.

Lieut. W. A. Phillips, U. S. A., was in command, and the patriotic display was made without a hitch.

Parade to the Cemetery.

The parade was led by Company C, I. N. G., followed by the Cadet Artillery of two pieces. The following G. A. R. posts were represented:

James T. Shields Post No. 45, McDonough Post No. 103 of Macomb, J. A. B. Shipley, Commander.
Abingdon Post No. 58, Joe Lattimer, Commander.
Augusta Post No. 131, Col. M. N. Tyner, Commander.
George Y. Yocum Post No. 325, Vermont, C. Zoll, Commander.
Freeborn Post No. 144, Avon, George Brand, Commander.
A. C. Harding Post No. 127, Roseville, Charles Gehant, Commander.
Roseville Women's Relief Corps, Mrs. N. P. Robinson, President at the head.
Warren Shedd Post No. 262, Aledo, J. W. Dilley, Commander.
Gen. Crook Post No. 181, Kirkwood, Comrade Carmichael, Commander.

The veterans of the camp and of the military hospital were greeted all along the line by cheers and deferential salutes.

The parade was reviewed from a stand in the public square by Mayor J. J. Tunnicliff, members of the City Council, and distinguished guests, who fell in line at the end of the procession in carriages. Those so honored were:

Robert T. Lincoln, Chauncey M. Depew, Clark E. Carr, Department Commander W. G. Cochran, Illinois G. A. R.
Mayor J. J. Tunnicliff.
Dr. John H. Finley, President of Knox College.
Mrs. Mary E. McCauley, Department President Illinois W. R. C.
Mrs. Maj. J. Miller, Past Department President Illinois W. R. C.
Mrs. S. K. McCulloch, Mrs. F. A. Blazer, Mrs. Martha Rayner, Mrs. John Pomeroy, Dr. F. L. McKinnie and wife.
Dr. Newton Bateman, President Emeritus of Knox College.
Carrie Fuller, Mrs. John M. Palmer, Mrs. R. S. Post, Mrs. John H. Finley, Congressman G. Prince.
Rev. John Hood, D.D., Gen. John M. Palmer.

Passing Into the Cemetery.

The two companies of cadets formed on either side of the street, near the entrance to the cemetery, and kept the crowd in check until the marchers passed in. The cemetery was reached about 11 o'clock.

A large platform was erected around the monument. Among those from Knox County and more distant points who were given seats on the platform, in addition to those arriving in carriages, were:

W. C. Brown, General Manager; P. S. Eustis, G. P. A.; Dr. R. S. Lambert, Senator J. W. Templeton, Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, Princeton, Ill.; Mrs. E. Webster, Monmouth; John D. Cotton, Kansas City; Myron Rhodes, F. F. Cook, General Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Bunker, A. Dean, L. Kaiser, Bushnell, Ill.; A. C. Matthews, Pittsfield; C. V. Chandler, Macomb; Capt. A. W. Albro, Galva; A. Lieberknecht, Geneseo; W. Payne, Rock Island; J. D. Anderson, Decorah.

Robert T. Lincoln Speaks.

Dr. L. S. Lambert presided. After a musical selection by Mrs. Sallie Barndt, Mrs. D. W. Bunker, Ray M. Brown, and C. G. Selleck the Rev. Dr. John Hood invoked the divine blessing.

Col. Robert T. Lincoln was then introduced. His address was generously applauded.

SPEECH OF ROBERT TODD LINCOLN.

Perils Attending the Struggle for Union Not Understood.

Mr. Lincoln spoke as follows:

"I sometimes wonder how many of the 70,000,000 of our people who are still on what is called the sunny side of middle life really understand the greatness of the dangers from which our country was rescued by the quick uprising and dauntless patriotism of the volunteers of 1861, or at all appreciate what they endured for four long years in desolate camps, on difficult marches, in fierce battles, and in unsheltered prison pens, to prevent the breaking up of our Nation into hostile fragments. Here, in the North, the roll of the drum and the tramp of the troops, the return of the sick and wounded soldiers, and the funerals of the dead, were incessant for month after month and year after year, but probably not one person in ten has now more than a shadowy recollection of even the loud rejoicings at the final home-coming of the surviving veterans.

"It is not to recall victories or to revive bitter memories that this monument is raised, but to do just honor to the brave dead and to encourage patriotism in the living by putting before those whose memory and personal knowledge are only of the peaceful times in which we live, something that will cause them to reflect upon what it is that leads men, when their country or its honor, or the institutions upon which its safety rests, are assailed by enemies, foreign or domestic, to lay down their occupations, whether of business or of pleasure, and to give themselves wholly to the public service; and if it is actual war that comes, that makes them leave their homes, their parents, or their wives and children, and to endure patiently the numberless hardships of active warfare—to face rifle balls and bursting shells, and to risk not only the unutterable miseries of imprisonment, but probable maiming and possible violent death.

"No Virtue Like Patriotism.

"The sentiment which so compels them involves the suppression of self and absolute devotion to the principle that the highest duty of man is to the State, and loftiness is recognized by all, for there is no virtue whose exhibition in time of public need is so honored by every human being, in all ages and in all lands, as patriotism.

"It is to pay such honor that at a set time in every year reverent hands cover these graves with fragrant flowers. It is to pay such honor that we are here today.

"Let us remind ourselves, and tell our youth what we can in fewest words, of the story that cannot be told too often—of what is was that roused the brave hearts of these dead heroes.

"The question debated here in 1858 was one as to which it now seems almost incredible that there could be opposing parties, and yet that question caused the longest and most bitter war of modern times.

"Human slavery had been protected by the laws of the United States in fifteen States of the Union. Their people had been brought up to believe in its rightfulness as a moral question and in its expediency from an economical point of view. The Republican party was formed by those who believed slavery to be a heinous wrong to the enslaved and economically injurious to the community in which it existed; but the party was formed, not to attack slavery in the States where it was then lawful, but to prevent its extension into other States. The candidate of that party was elected President in 1860, and as Chief Magistrate he was at once confronted by the attempted secession from the Union of at first seven, but soon eleven, States, with a population of five and a half millions of whites and three and a half millions of slaves, occupying a territory nearly four times as large as France, and having a sea coast of more than 3,000 miles.

"Think of what was meant by the success of such an effort. Instead of there being a great and powerful nation, living under a single constitution, the world's model of a Charter of Liberty; with Federal laws under whose wisdom and efficiency we had grown and prospered as no nation had ever done before; with no restraints on trade in all the land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico; with holy traditions of the days in which our national existence was established, and of other days in which it was defended against powerful foes; and with the common veneration of the glorious Washington as the Father of our great country; instead of all this there was to be chaos—all this was to pass away. There was to be a bayonet lined boundary between the North and the South along the line of the Ohio River; a hostility implacable for generations to come was to be the very essence of the relations of the neighboring countries. And if it became established that seven States could peaceably secede, so of course could any other; a State could be expelled from the Nation by all the others seceding from it; and the commerce of any interior State could be absolutely excluded from access to others or to foreign nations.

Darkness of Rebellion.

"If these things could be, there could be left but one answer for the question of the President to the representatives of the people: 'Must a government, of necessity, be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence?'

"In spite of the most solemn and the most authoritative assurances to the contrary, the people of the seceding States claimed that their rights and property were menaced by the new administration; they formed a separate government as a nation; created armies; seized all national property within their limits, and defied the Constitution and the laws of the Union.

"At first there were serious dissensions and discussions in the North as to what course should be taken in such a crisis. The work of Washington and his ragged and battle-scarred heroes, and of the far-seeing statesmen who built upon their foundations, seemed for a time to be undone.

"In some manufacturing countries of Europe, longing for an unrestricted market in the rich new Southern empire, which had no industry of moment except agriculture, and which had by its Constitution prohibited the protection of mechanical industries, there was wide rejoicing in the apparent dismemberment and downfall of the great leader of republics; and the greatest one of these foreign countries was not entirely careful in construing the rules of international law in its willingness to see the catastrophe completed.

"The gloom of those threatening days can never be forgotten by those who had passed the age of childhood. Week after week it lasted, but suddenly it seemed to be dissipated as by a flash of lightning. The flag of the Nation had been fired upon at Fort Sumter. The flame of the burning fort was not extinguished before its sparks had kindled the fires upon the altars of patriotism in every town of the loyal North and in almost every home. All doubt and hesitation disappeared. The world saw the uprising of a great people. Before the little garrison of Fort Sumter had marched from its ruined walls a proclamation was drawn by the President calling for 75,000 soldiers to suppress the insurrection; but ere there was time to issue it there came to him to pledge the earnest support of his great ability and widespread influence in re-establishing the authority of the national government the great Democratic leader who had been his lifelong political antagonist, Stephen A. Douglas.

"In the peril of the republic the contentions of Democracy and Republicanism were by him and the President put aside, and for the first time in their lives, which had been passed in the same community, they clasped hands as allies in a public cause.

"In the election then just past more than 1,000,000 devoted followers in the North had cast their ballots for Mr. Douglas, and to them and to all others whom his voice could reach he did not cease to cry until his untimely death: 'Every man must be for the United States or against it; there can be no neutrals in this war—only patriots and traitors.'

Response of the North.

"The response of the loyal North to the appeal of the National Government was instant and even overwhelming; the number volunteering for its support was double what was called for, and far exceeding the ability of the authorities to give them arms and uniforms at once.

"As to Illinois and as to Knox County, it is enough to say here that troops to a number equaling the assigned quota of the State had offered themselves for service by the third day after the President's proclamation, and that during the war nearly that number was credited from this county alone.

Upon the appalling events which crowd the history of the next four years there is here no time to dwell. Nearly three-quarters of a million of men yearly faced the enemies of the republic. Of regular battles and smaller armed contests there were more than two thousand; before the conflict ended more than sixty thousand Union soldiers had been killed outright and more than 200,000 had died of wounds and diseases incurred in service. It was all in all the grandest exhibition of faithfulness and love of country the world has ever seen.

"We who enjoy the blessings of the liberties and of the great nationality which the valor of our defenders has made enduring, gratefully honor the names of all of them, whether living or dead.

"And for this we come today to the graves of these dead soldiers, who were of the men willing to give their lives that their country might live. We should never cease our thanks to God that their offered gift was not in vain.

"There were times and many times, in the long four years, when their cause seemed desperate—their task a hopeless one; but they never faltered, and when the flag, that in the smoke of battles had streamed before them like a flame, was laid upon their coffins, no star was missing from its field.

"One great lesson to be learned from the lives of these men and their comrades is that there is no danger to the republic so great that it may not be overcome by the union of patriots.

"Nothing can be so appalling as was the assault of those who wished to destroy it thirty-five years ago. In its defense blood was shed in torrents and treasure expended in inconceivable sums, but it was saved and it was worth the cost.

May Have Other Banded Enemies.

"The republic may have banded enemies who are not armed hosts. In the mind of a lover of his country there is no difference between an attack upon its territory and an attack upon its honor. When either is lost all is lost that gives the pride of citizenship of a great country. In the defense of one, as in the defense of the other there must be a sacrifice of all private interest—a sinking of all mere party feeling. Each citizen must listen, ont to the sophistries addressed to his suspected base selfishness, but to the voice of his own conscience. This is what was done by the patriots of 1861, and this is what will be done by the patriots in every national crisis. Their union then was invincible and their union will always be invincible.

"And now let us dedicate this monument to the memory of these patriots of Galesburg and to patriotism.

"It is not a monument of pride, put up by the victors in the flush of their conquest. Since the close of the great struggle which it commemorates victors and vanquished have by thousands and tens of thousands fallen into the peaceful death under the grateful shelter of their homes. With few exceptions the names of those who were in high places of State on either side, or who led armies, or corps, or divisions in battle, or commanded squadrons on the sea are in the great catalogue of the dead. To those who survive, this memorial brought up by an occasion like this have long ceased to recall the exultation of victory on one side or the grief of defeat on the other. The reflections of more than thirty years have turned the once bitterly warring streams of sentiment into one broad river, on whose current is borne in safety and in unity our State, and no one lives under the protection of its flag who does not at heart rejoice that the rock of disunion was exploded from its path and the canker of human slavery torn from its framework."

CLOSE OF MONUMENT CEREMONIES.

Addresses by Commander Cochran and Mrs. Mary McCauley.

Commander W. G. Cochran followed Col. Lincoln. He said he was expected to occupy but a brief space of time.

"This occasion arouses in our minds thoughts of the days when men had to decide whom they would serve. There was no middle ground. History has set the seal of approval upon the decision of the men of the North. The results are known. Our flag floats over a reunited free people, and it commands the respect of the whole world. It is the inspiration of the oppressed of the earth."

Mrs. Mary McCauley, State President of the Women's Relief Corps, made an address. She spoke of the sufferings of the soldiers and the privations and earnest, self-sacrificing work of the women who staid at home as well as of those who followed the camps of the Union armies.

The singing of "America" was followed by the dispersal of the gathering.

SPEECHES ON THE COLLEGE CAMPUS.

Immense Throng Rivals the Historic One of Thirty Years Ago.

The college exercises were scheduled for 1 o'clock, but it was nearly that hour when the dedicatory exercises around the new soldiers' monument in Hope Cemetery were ended. It was nearly 2 o'clock when the honored guests and speakers of the occasion arrived at the college. The crowd, however, began to arrive shortly after noon.

The fine campus which stretches in a gradual slope a distance of several hundred yards in front of the historic old main building presented an animated and gay scene. For the convenience of those who came too soon the college Y. M. C. A. erected a lunch counter near the Alumni Hall, and a waffle man was the first thing one saw on approaching the academic shades. They proved undisguised blessings to the waiting crowds. Other arrangements for feeding the five thousand or more unprovided for by the hotels and private houses were made by women of various churches who set generous meals of home cookery in nearly every street down-town.

The campus is intersected by a street just about half way from the main building, and by the time the speakers arrived the crowd extended across this street and to Alumni Hall on the right and the old college building on the left, a distance of 200 feet on either side and about 300 in front. It was an audience that no man could hope to address successfully. However, Dr. Depew made himself heard by nearly all present.

Since the decorations of the buildings and grounds were extremely pretty and effective. Streamers of the national colors and the college colors, purple and yellow, were stretched from tree to tree above the board seats, and the college colors were draped above the entrance to the building. The three great years in the history of the school—1857, 1858, and 1896—were placed alternately, purple on yellow background and yellow on a purple square in the middle of the right, left, and central walls.

One of the most admired pieces of the decoration was a banner set in an oval frame which was carried by students of Lombard University in 1858. It was hung upon the right of the entrance, facing the bronze tablet erected in commemoration of the debate at the left of the main door. The banner is yellow with age, but otherwise well protected. It bears this inscription:

> To Abraham Lincoln, the Champion of Liberty, by the Students of Lombard University, Oct. 7, 1857.

The banner was presented to Lincoln, and he preserved it for many years as a pleasant reminder of his triumph here. It is now one of the valued possessions of the institution.

The front of the platform, which was ninety feet wide and forty feet deep, was also ornamented with bunting, and gilded busts of Lincoln and Douglas were placed to the right and left of the speakers' table. The platform was filled with chairs, and 500 guests found accommodation on this place of vantage.

Preliminary Speechmaking.

President Finley, in calling the audience to order, said in part:

"These prairies have no Lexington, no Gettysburg. No blood has been shed to make sacred this spot. But who shall say that we have no Lexington and no Gettysburg? The words spoken here thirty-eight years ago were heard around the world. Here was the battlefield of those principles that were fought for at Gettysburg; the guns of Gettysburg but echoed the words that were spoken here.

"So may we not say that this city has become a Lexington and this spot a Gettysburg? We are here today to recall the lessons of that great struggle, to inspire stronger patriotism and deeper devotion to the right."

Dr. C. E. Nash, President of Lombard University, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the Galesburg schools. He said Galesburg was selected for an educational center before it was settled. The schools had always occupied a central position in the business, social, and political life of the place.

The address of welcome was delivered by Col. Clark E. Carr. He alluded to the forensic eloquence of the heroes of the great debate and the environments of the occasion.

Robert T. Lincoln, who followed, spoke as follows:

"On an occasion of this peculiar significance it would suit me far better to be a listener or to give you hearty assurance of the grateful emotions that overcome me on witnessing this demonstration of respect for my father. He knew that here he had many sympathizing friends, but what could have been his feelings could he have known that after nearly forty years, after his work was done over thirty years, there would come together such a multitude as this and do him honor. It is for others and not for me to say. I will give expression to but a few thoughts.

"The issues of 1858 have long been settled. My father called the struggle one between right and wrong. In spite of the great odds against him he battled on, sustained by conscience and supported by the idea that when the fogs cleared away the people would be found on the side of right.

Elder Lincoln Was Right.

"He was right and today not a man could be found who would not resist the evil against which he protested. This should give us confidence in our battle against the evils of our own trials. Now, as then, there can be but one supreme issue, that between right and wrong. In our country there are no ruling classes. The right to direct public affairs according to his might and influence and conscience belongs to the humblest as well as the greatest. The elections represent the judgments of individual voters. Perhaps at times one vote can destroy or make the country's prosperity for thirty years. The power of the people, by their judgments expressed through the ballot box, to shape their own destiny, sometimes makes one tremble. It is times of danger, critical moments which bring into action the high moral quality of the citizenship of America. The people are always true. They are always right and I have an abiding faith they will remain so."

Frank Hamlin, Assistant Corporation Counsel of Chicago, son of the second runCounsel of Chicago, son of the first runcalled upon to make a few remarks. He said he was deeply sensible of the honor and said he would gladly say any word that would help emphasize the importance of the occasion. He thought it was right to honor both Lincoln and Douglas, because when the partisan of the ways came Douglas was found by Lincoln's side, supporting the Union until his untimely death.

S. S. McClure, editor of McClure's Magazine, who purposes raising an endowment of $250,000 for a Lincoln School of Science and Practical Arts in connection with Knox College, followed Mr. Hamlin. He said:

"In 1860, before Abraham Lincoln had become known to the people of the United States, before his great intellectual attainments were recognized, Knox College recognized them and conferred upon Abraham Lincoln the degree of LL. D., and, without knowing it, at the same time conferred upon herself a greater honor than any other of her notable deeds. Knox College proposes to rear to Abraham Lincoln a memorial more enduring than brass, more enduring than this tablet which we place today, more enduring even than this venerable building, that will outlast everything but the loss of our nationality. The trustees have determined to establish in connection with Knox College a new institution, to be known as the Abraham Lincoln School of Practical Arts and Sciences; and in doing this she not only rears a memorial to a man most worthy of memory in the history of our country, but she discharges a patriotic duty in offering facilities for the young men and young women who come here for instruction to prepare themselves for the other and wider and more numerous avenues of advancement than are at present open to the graduates of our classical institutions."

He spoke of the advantages of a school of trades and practical arts and thought no name was fitter to be honored than that of the "Rail Splitter" of Illinois.

Tablet Unveiled by a Child.

The exercises lasted over two hours. They consisted, in addition to addresses by President Finley, who was Chairman, Col. Clark E. Carr, who delivered the address of welcome, Dr. C. E. Nash, President of Lombard University, who welcomed the guests and visitors on behalf of the schools of Galesburg, Dr. Depew, Col. Lincoln, Frank Hamlin, S. S. McClure, and Gen. Palmer, who delivered the unveiling address, of music by the Cadet Band and a chorus of Knox College.

The handsome bronze tablet, which was reproduced in THE TRIBUNE, was unveiled by President Finley's pretty little 5-year-old daughter, Ellen Boyden Finley. She was carried to the front of the platform by her father, then lifted to a level with the top of the flag which concealed the bronze plate. At the request of the President she grasped the flag and tugged vigorously until the tacks pulled out and Old Glory dropped to the ground. The child was applauded as warmly as any oof the speakers, and she smiled bravely in reply, though unable to conceal her fright.

The exercises were opened by an invocation by Dr. Newman Bateman. President Emeritus of the college. Dr. Bateman is greatly aged and feeble, but spoke tremblingly, invoking the blessing of God on this Nation, that it may pass safely through this its second great crisis under the Constitution.

Politics was touched upon gingerly by all the speakers. Col. Lincoln approached the question of the hour nearer than any of the others. However, the temper of the audience was less political than hero worshiping. Every reference to Lincoln and many allusions to his great opponent were applauded, until they became so numerous that the well-bred listeners concluded to wait until the speakers closed before making their feelings known.

A reception to invited guests between 4:30 and 5:30 o'clock was given in Whiting Hall in the woman's dormitory. The interior was handsomely decorated in the same style as the campus. The young ladies of the college formed a line in the hall and on the wide stairway by which the guests passed to the reception-room on the second floor. All the members of the faculty and resident trustees were present. There were speeches, but a large crowd was introduced to the receiving party and the distinguished guests. The college yells and a number of patriotic and academic songs helped make the occasion pleasant and a fitting close of the college celebration.

ORATION OF CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Review of the Causes of the Debate and Personality of the Debaters.

Mr. Depew spoke as follows:

"Abraham Lincoln was not an accident, but a development. He did not leap into leadership at a bound, but earned the position by laborious preparation and frequent demonstrations of supreme ability. It is only thirty years since the country was shocked as never before by his assassination, and yet to the vast majority of the American people he is already a legendary character, and the human elements which endeared him to his generation are forgotten. We have made history so rapidly in the last quarter of a century that even the thrilling events of the civil war can no longer conjure votes or move audiences. Memorial day, which was once a period of passion and sorrow, is now a popular picnic and children's holiday.

"To understand the significance of the meeting here thirty-eight years ago between Lincoln and Douglas we must recreate the conditions under which they fought, revive the questions which caused parties to rush from partisanship to rebellion, and reincarnate the combatants on this famous field. The apparent contest was the Statehood of Kansas, but both the orators and the people knew that the tremendous issue was between freedom and slavery, the dissolution of the Union or its perpetuity.

"The founders of the republic regarded slavery as an institution destined to ultimate extinction. Washington and Jefferson and their slave-holding associates saw with grave apprehension the perils of its continuance and the incompatibility of its growth with free institutions. Under normal conditions it would have gradually disappeared with the moral pressure of the liberty-loving sentiment and the industrial superiority of free labor.

Virtue Easy When Advantageous.

"It is easy to be virtuous when it costs little, and much easier when it is advantageous. Greed and conscience have been battling ever for the masses. That conscience will find for the masses a tribute to the better elements of human nature, and that interest can blind and sophistry mislead for generations teaches humility and distrust of ourselves.

"The politics of the United States and the destiny of millions of human beings were suddenly changed by a piece of mechanism. Whitney invented the cotton gin, slave labor became enormously profitable, and slavery grew to be the most aggressive power in the country. It was popular at the time of the formation of the Constitution to pass the ordinance of 1787 by which was consecrated forever in freedom the territory comprising the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, but thirty-three years afterwards, in 1820, Missouri had to be surrendered to slavery to save the Union.

"All the intelligence, the capital, the business energy, and the political power of one-half the Union had concentrated and created the most audacious and formidable political force ever known in representative government. It had one purpose—the protection and extension of slavery. It aimed to control the government and dominate parties. It was the power within both of the great organizations into which the people were divided. It selected its leaders with wonderful ability and served them with unswerving loyalty.

"It made or crushed careers as Northern statesmen were obedient to its commands. It had no gratitude for past favors, and as mercilessly discarded its servile friends who had become unpopular at home because of their servility, as it destroyed those who temporized with its interests upon either principle or policy. The conscience of the non-slaveholding population was slowly awakening, but moving tentatively and timidly under dread of trade disturbances and threats of the dissolution of the Union.

"The compromise of 1820, by declaring all of the new territory north of parallel 36 30 free and all south slave, and admitting Missouri, which was north, as a slave State, was hailed by those who loved the Union and feared the gang of a large area for freedom. It was really the recognition by law of slavery in the Territories, the gain of a State and its Senators by the slave power, and leaving the Northern territory for a fresh attack when the time came for its settlement. For slavery, founded upon the greatest of wrongs, can respect neither the Constitution nor compacts. Yet there existed a passionate devotion to peace and union, and the compromise of 1820 was gratefully accepted.

Growth of Abolition Sentiment.

"The Abolition sentiment, inflamed by the arrogance and aggressive action of the slave power, was constantly winning converts and demanding Congressional action in the Territories and the District of Columbia. The crisis, as always, with the threat of secession behind it, became acute, and was once more tided over by the compromises of 1850. By these measures slavery secured national recognition of the institution at the capital and the enactment of the fugitive slave law, but the Union saved was regarded by the vast majority as well worth this sacrifice of honor, morality, and liberty.

"Upon this altar was burned the proudest reputation and mightiest treasure of intellect and character the country possessed. There are many paths to the Presidency, but the Southern leaders could confidently say to every ambitious statesman: No matter what your views on other questions, no man has reached the White House in a generation except by the Southern vote. The anti-slavery people turned to Daniel Webster for leadership. They expected from him a mighty effort. His historical reply to Hayne had established the right and power of the Nation to protect its life and liberties. No speech in the records of representative government ever had such immediate and permanent influence in shaping the institutions and destinies of a country. The glowing periods and patriotic interpretation of the Constitution, declaimed from the platforms of schools and academies by succeeding generations, educated and inspired the passion for nationality, the Union, and the flag, which put two millions of citizens in arms, and placed the republic upon enduring foundations at Appomattox.

"Webster's 7th of March speech aroused and embittered the anti-slavery feeling as nothing before had done. This supreme intelligence had made Massachusetts first and most honored among American Commonwealths by his immortal apostrophe to her, when, with infinite majesty and pathos, he called the attention of the Senators and the people to her proud position. Now, Empire State of the West, Presidency, he said to her: 'Massachusetts must forget her prejudices. They have been created by the din and rear and rub-a-dub of abolition press and abolition lecturers beaten every month and every day and every hour.' More in sorrow than in anger—but with impressive dignity and power—Massachusetts answered: 'What you contemptuously term prejudices are the eternal principles of righteousness and justice, taught and enforced by none so eloquently and ably as yourself. Massachusetts reveres your past and mourns your present.'

"The convention of 1852 met to nominate a President. Webster's speech had been of incalculable service to the South in carrying its measures through Congress, but it had destroyed his availability with the North. He was defeated, and the greatest statesman of the century died of disappointment and mortification. Webster's recusancy aroused the colleges and the pulpits and gave tremendous impetus to the anti-slavery party. His example, illustrating so conspicuously that the Northern man who lost popularity at home by service to slavery would be rejected by the slave power for more available recruits, opened the eyes of the most morally dense ambitious to the mercilessness and heartless purposes of the oligarchy.

Increased Slave Territory.

"The war with Mexico had added an enormous area of territory to the national domain. From it new States were to be soon created by constantly increasing immigration and settlement. The North, absorbed in diversified industries and material development, paid little heed to the future, but the South, recognizing the growing hostility of its institutions, formed the plan of a permanent balance of power. This was to be accomplished by admitting no free State unless one which recognized slavery came in at the same time. Then, with the Senate equally divided between free and slave States, slavery would be forever safe from hostile legislation. To accomplish this the Missouri compromise must be repealed. It is difficult for us at this distance to realize the reverence with which this compact was regarded. It was in the popular mind and imagination the sacred guarantee of the Union, and the dedication of the new territory to free institutions, free labor, and free States. It had been placed on the same footing as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States among the inviolable charters and agreements upon which rested the peace and perpetuity of the Republic. Every great and honored name of a generation of the most distinguished statesmen of both parties was committed to its maintenance. No politician could hope to retain Northern support who favored its repeal, or hold Southern favor unless he labored for its abrogation. The Northern leader who carried through the repeal, and it could only be carried by a Northern leader, had the fate of Webster and scores of lesser men before him. He would be repudiated by one side and abandoned as no longer useful by the other. The South grew daily more threatening and the North more sensitive. To the man who could bridge this chasm and fool the North, as it had been so often successfully hoodwinked before, and satisfy the alert and clear purposed South, the Presidency was certain.

"Stephen A. Douglas, a statesman of infinite resources, courage, and ambition, undertook the task. The North might be cajoled by promises and an apparently fair prospect for freedom—the South cared nothing for phrases or pleadings, so long as its object was secured. This skillful necromancer sought by an artful juggle of words to satisfy both sides. He adroitly put the Abolitionists of the North and the fire-eaters of the South in the category of disunionists, and then bid for that conservative support which always controls in great crises.

"We have outgrown the line of 36° 30', he cried. The expansion and limitless possibilities of our country have made this limit obsolete. The government of the States which will come into the Union from the new territory, and the continental career, which is our destiny, must be settled upon a broad and enduring principle. Let the people of all sections go as they list with their property, whether chattels or slaves, into the Territories, and when the period of Statehood arrives they can decide by ballot whether they will recognize or exclude slavery, or they may determine the question in the Territorial Legislatures. This leaves the matter with the people and recognizes the very basis of popular government.

"Under the name of squatter sovereignty this remedy captivated the public mind and Douglas became the central figure in American politics.

Compromise Sometimes Impossible.

"Governments are mainly the result of successive compromises. But there are questions which cannot be compromised. Whenever truth has formed a compact with a lie, the lie has secured all the advantages. Honesty can be tainted and destroyed by fraud, but cannot work with it. Lord Mansfield's famous decision rendered four years before our Declaration of Independence, 'that the state of slavery is of such a nature that it is incapable of being introduced on any reasoning, moral or political, but only positive law. It is so odious that nothing can be suffered to support it but positive law,' revealed the moral sense and enlightened judgment of the world. It rang through all the colonies of Great Britain and found sententious expression in the words of the Declaration of Independence, that 'all men are created equal, with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' The compromises of 1820, of 1850, and of Douglas, were recognitions by positive law of an institution so odious that it was condemned by every moral and political principle. With each compromise it gained in strength and power, until it was nearly prepared for a life and death struggle with liberty and union.

Race to Capture Kansas.

"The specious scheme of Douglas started a race between the free and slave State people to capture Kansas. Bold raiders from Missouri poured over the border, carrying murder and pillage among the free State settlers. Governor after Governor was appointed and dismissed by Presidents Pierce and Buchanan because they would not assist the slave-holding minority in driving out of the Territory the vast majority who were opposed to slavery. Civil war, with all its horrors, raged on the plains of Kansas, and Henry Ward Beecher, then a religious and political force of unparalleled power, set the North aflame by hotly informing the domestic missions that what Kansas and liberty wanted was not Bibles, but rifles. The novel of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' written by his sister, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and circulated and read beyond any book ever published in the country, filled every household with tears and horror, intensifying the sentiment against slavery more than the press or the pulpit or the mobbing and murder of Abolitionists.

"The slave power, intrenched in the White House and Senate, the House of Representatives, and the courts, controlling the machinery of the Democratic and largely of the Whig parties, and repeatedly and recently sustained in the decisions, felt confident that extreme measures for securing Kansas could be safely pushed.

Lecompton Constitution Adopted.

"With the whole strength of the administration behind the conspirators the Lecompton Constitution fastening slavery on the new State was fraudulently adopted against the protest, clearly and emphatically expressed, of four-fifths of the voters and sent to Congress for approval. Douglas, alone, of the Democratic leaders, felt the force of the rising tide of popular indignation and awakening conscience. Against the threats and opposition of the President and the Southern Senators he opposed the indorsement of the Lecompton Constitution, broke from his party organization, and demanded that under every safeguard for a fair election the Constitution should be submitted to the people of Kansas. He stood boldly by his principle of popular sovereignty and rallied the masses of the Democratic party of the North. While Douglas had satisfied the North with the doctrine that the verdict of the people upon their State government should prevail, he had appeased the South with the understanding that the whole question was subject to the decision of the courts. The pro-slavery leaders, who never took a step in the dark, knew that a decision in an unnoticed case before the Supreme Court would be decided in their favor.

Dred Scott Decision.

"Douglas was hailed by the Northern wing of the party as its savior, and rode triumphantly as the 'Little Giant' upon the wave of popular approval, when the Dred Scott decision demolished his beautiful fabric of squatter sovereignty, and a less resourceful or weaker man would have been buried in its ruins. Dred Scott, a slave, had been carried by his master into the free State of Illinois, and also into the territory where slavery was prohibited by the ordinance of 1787. The master was for years a resident of these places. Dred Scott married and had two daughters. Moving subsequently into Missouri himself and family were reenslaved. He claimed that if the master took his slave into a free State voluntarily and made that his residence the slave became free by operation of the law, and demanded the release of himself and family. The English courts from Mansfield's time had so decided, and such had been the uniform course of American decisions, with this modification that the owner had a right of transit through a free State to another slave State. The case had been for several years in the courts without attracting any attention. With 10,000 free and 2,000 slave State voters, and with Douglas for a fair election on this question becoming too formidable to be resisted, Kansas seemed speedily destined to join the Union free, and the 'Little Giant' to be the hero of the hour. Suddenly the country was amazed and shocked by the opinion of Chief Justice Taney, concurred in by the four Judges from the slave States. Not only were all previous decisions reversed and Dred Scott, his wife, and daughters were condemned to slavery, but the court decided that property in slaves was recognized by the Constitution, that neither Congress nor the people of the Territories had the power to prohibit it, that the negro was excepted from the Declaration of Independence, was property as sacred as any other form of legal possession, and had no rights which a white man was bound to respect.

Lincoln-Douglas Senatorial Contest.

"Such were the political conditions when Douglas entered the lists for reelection to the Senate from Illinois. President Buchanan and his administration and all the influence of the Southern leaders were arrayed against him. But the Democracy of Illinois loyally supported him, and John J. Crittenden, the leader of the Southern Whigs, with Horace Greeley, the leader of the anti-slavery forces in the North, and many other men of commanding influence favored his election on the ground that it would hopelessly divide the Democratic party and force Douglas to go with the anti-slavery party. The contest became a national issue of the first importance and an overwhelming victory and triumphal reentry into the Senate seemed sure for Douglas.

"One man blocked the way, and with such tremendous force and superb ability that his effort consolidated the free sentiment of the country, abolished slavery, and saved the Union. That man was Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln and Douglas were rivals in youth for the hand of the lady who married the former, and contestants in after years for the United States Senate and the Presidency. Douglas had been for more than a decade without a peer on the platform in Illinois, and Lincoln, after years of effort, had come to be recognized as the only orator who could be safely pitted against him. Douglas possessed national fame, while Lincoln had only a State reputation.

Douglas' Power as an Orator.

"I heard Horace Greeley, who knew better than any one the intellectual powers of the politicians of his time, say that though many men could excel Douglas in a single speech, he had no equal in the country in a debate prolonged for days or weeks. He could so misstate and then demolish his adversary's position that it was next to impossible to make clear to an audience wherein lay the falsehood. He had the faculty of extricating himself from an apparently hopeless dilemma with an audacity and adroitness which won the applause of his hearers. He intuitively saw the weak point of his opponent and rushed to the attack with resistless boldness and energy. His unscrupulousness and untruthfulness, which would have destroyed other speakers, made him the most dangerous of debaters. When he had the right on his side he marshaled the forces of truth with such surprising skill and logical power that his friends proudly named him the Little Giant.

Lincoln's Strength as a Debater.

"Lincoln had humor and pathos, and Douglas possessed neither. Lincoln's faculty of being at once at home with his audience in the easy familiarity which makes them both friendly and receptive was the genius of popular oratory. But with these elements he had a singularly lucid power of statement and was master of logic. Unlike Douglas, he was weak unless he knew he was right. His whole nature must be stirred with the justice of his cause for him to rise above the commonplace. But once convinced that he was battling for right and truth and he was irresistible. He became logical, epigrammatic, and eloquent. Convincing as was his speech to those who listened, it was more powerful when read in cold type.

"Douglas was born in Vermont. He had all the advantages of its splendid school system, and improved them by academic education. His boyhood and youth were nurtured and taught by precept and example in a New England home-cherishing, church-going, and liberty-loving community. He moved West to teach school, acquire his profession, and begin his career with no other hardships than those which are essential in America to train and inure ambition for success in the battle of life. By birth, associations, and early influences he should have been opposed to slavery, but he became its most efficient defender, ally, and friend. He lacked moral nature and perception.

Could Not Tarnish His Soul.

"Lincoln was born in a slave State. His father, from repeated failures, had lost courage and sunk into the condition of the poor white in ante-bellum days. He lived in a log cabin with a single room, and his companions were the rough, coarse, and ignorant children of the neighborhood. He grew to manhood wearing the skins of animals for his garments, gigantic in stature, good-natured, story-telling, protecting the weak against the local bully, and the pride of the settlement for his strength, size, ready wit, and uncouth eloquence. The immoral, whisky-drinking, and blasphemous associations of this formative period of his life never tainted or tarnished his pure and lofty soul. His life and experience seem a startling refutation of the doctrine of man's total depravity in a state of nature. With his early environment, great gifts and talent of leadership, he was the ideal type from which to select a supporter of slavery. But the Puritan ancestry whose strength and strain had been lost in the Kentucky wilderness of slaveowners and the Indiana forest of slave-holding sympathizers marvelously reproduced, in this homely descendant, the traits which carried the Pilgrims from Scroby to Holland and from Holland to Plymouth Rock to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences on the bleak shores of New England and found a government of just and equal laws.

His Vow Against Slavery.

"Having sailed down the Mississippi as a flatboatman to New Orleans, Lincoln was attracted one day to a sale in the slave market. A young girl was put up at auction, and after the usual animal examination and inspection sold. He turned from the scene with horror and registered a mighty oath that, come what would, he would do his best to destroy an institution under which such crimes against humanity were possible. He had made little mark in the Legislature, but was gaining reputation as a stump speaker. His service in Congress was distinguished by always voting for the Wilmot proviso to prohibit slavery in the Territories acquired from Mexico, opposing the Mexican war, and introducing a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. He spoke in many States in the

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GREAT DAY AT KNOX.

MANY THOUSANDS THRONG THE OLD COLLEGE CAMPUS.

Unveiling of the Memorial Tablet of the Lincoln-Douglas Senatorial Debate and Soldiers' Monument—Oration of the Day by Chauncey M. Depew—Robert T. Lincoln and John M. Palmer Also Speak—Day Ends with a Republican Rally at Night.

(Continued from second page.)

elect Douglas Senator. Lincoln's answer was again lofty and memorable.

After Loftier Game.

"'I am after loftier game. If Douglas so answers he can never be President, and the battle of 1900 is worth a hundred of this.' Douglas answered as anticipated. The answer defeated Lincoln and made Douglas Senator, but it split the Democratic party two years later and drove it from power. It defeated Douglas for the Presidency and carried Lincoln into the White House.

"Upon this platform, and on this very spot, thirty-eight years ago today, stood these intellectual athletes. Neither they, nor the vast audience which enjoyed their thrusts and parries, cheered their effective blows, and were entranced by their eloquence, knew how rapidly they were making history; how ably they were preparing the most important chapter in the story of the nineteenth century. It was the battle eternally going on, 'often lost, but ever won,' between principle and expediency.

"Lincoln was tall, gaunt, awkward, and homely, with a high, penetrating voice, which reached easily to the utmost limits of the crowd. Douglas was short, corpulent, and dignified, with the grace and courtesy of senatorial custom and association, and spoke with deep tones and slow enunciation, as if every word was weighted with an important argument. Douglas was the more adroit debater, Lincoln the more cogent reasoner. Douglas could capture the crowd by those courtesies to his opponent behind which he misrepresented his position, while Lincoln, untrained to compliment, grew resentful and harsh at these successful falsifications. Lincoln could lift his audience by a passionate appeal to their better nature for the slave, for justice, and for liberty. Douglas was always the fighter and debater.

Preparing for the Civil War.

"Lincoln consciously and Douglas unconsciously were preparing the people of the free States for the sacrifices of civil war and the preservation of the national life. It is to the eternal honor and glory of Douglas that when the war broke out the partisan became a patriot and gave to his life-long antagonist, President Lincoln, his unqualified support.

"For the questions they debated here hundreds of thousands of our countrymen died upon the field of battle. The South fought as Americans can fight for what they believed to be right, and the North fought as Americans can fight for what it has demonstrated was the right. The vow registered by Lincoln, the rough flatboatman of 19, at the slave mart in New Orleans, was fulfilled by Lincoln, President of the United States, in the proclamation which freed the slaves and made the sentence for freedom in the Declaration of Independence both a sentiment and a fact. Two millions of volunteer soldiers helped him enforce his message to the disunionists in his first speech at the commencement of this debate: 'We will not go out of the Union and you shall not.'

"The famous controversy over the 'house divided against itself,' nowhere discussed more bitterly than in the North, was decided at Appomattox. The house did not fall, but it did become 'all free.' The new South, the peopled West, the enriched East, and the prosperous North can calmly review the issues which so radically divided them in the past and reverently thank God that in the final conflict and in its decree the leader of the forces of union and liberty was the great-hearted, broad-souled, wise-brained man of love and charity, Abraham Lincoln."

SPEECH OF SENATOR JOHN PALMER.

Reviews the Debate and Adds His Personal Recollections.

Senator Palmer began by saying he had no doubt the people of Illinois would vote for him for President if they had not already made up their minds to vote for the other fellows. [Laughter.]

He spoke in part as follows:

"It is too early for a calm and impartial review of the debate of 1858, for though thirty-eight years have elapsed since the historic meeting of Douglas and Lincoln, which occurred on this spot, some of those subordinate actors in the political drama of that year still survive, some of them preceded Douglas into the land of shadows, and did not live to hear his words of burning patriotism, when, with transcendent eloquence, he pleaded with his countrymen to save the States from disintegration and the Union under the Constitution from subversion. Others died under the flag, in the hospital, or on the battlefield, and did not witness the tragedy of April 14, 1865, or share in the almost despairing gloom which that event cast upon the country. Still others have fallen by the wayside, as the days and years have passed, and now a few, but few, linger as if reluctant to leave the stage. After a while, when all of them are gone, the historian will with judicial accuracy arrange his pitiless facts, and then, and not until then, the world will be given a calm and impartial review of the great debate of 1858 with all of its attendant characteristic circumstances. Still, on this commemorative occasion, without injustice to the memory of the dead and without risk of wounding the sensibilities of the living, I may contribute something to the picture which the assemblage is intended to recall and commemorate.

Personnel of the Debaters.

"The personnel of Douglas and Lincoln is almost as well known to the people of Illinois as to their contemporaries. It is difficult to imagine men more unlike in their origin, their education, their intellectual habits and appearance. Mr. Douglas was of New England birth, had the advantages of a thorough academic and classical training. He came to Illinois and found employment as a teacher. Mr. Lincoln was born in Kentucky, where, at that time, public schools were unknown. His opportunities for mere elementary education were of the most humble character. The story of his earlier years is familiar, and I will not attempt to repeat it. It is the history of a life commenced under most unfavorable circumstances, and its lesson is that under American institutions eminence is attainable by the most humble."

Gen. Palmer spoke of his acquaintance with the actors in the drama of 1858 and 1860, and his impressions of their personalities. He continued: "Mr. Lincoln surprised me by his ability and by his apparent logical frankness. He seemed to concede to his adversary almost everything he could claim, but observed that he always found means to escape the effect, even of his own concessions. His language was simple and exact. His statements were clear and his arguments must have given great satisfaction to the party he represented. He asserted his propositions with firmness and supported them in the most effective manner.

"Mr. Douglas was then, as afterwards, aggressive, bold, and defiant; he was quick to perceive the strong as well as the weak points of his adversary. He approached the strong with caution, but assailed the weak ones with irresistible force. Nor was he mistaken in the strength of his own position. He invited attack upon those that were impregnable, but covered the weak ones with marvelous ingenuity. There were estimates of Lincoln and Douglas, made perhaps as early as 1839, but were corrected and matured by subsequent acquaintance. The annexation of Texas in 1845 and the acquisition of the territories gained by the United States as the result of the war with Mexico gave in some quarters a new importance to the subject of slavery."

He spoke of the darkening of the political horizon and the parts that Lincoln and Douglas took in solving the national problems, and critically analyzed the debates of 1858.

Douglas Under Difficulties.

"A careful reader of the speeches of Mr. Douglas delivered during the great debate will perceive the difficulties which surrounded him, and observe the remarkable argumentative strength he exhibited in his attempt to reconcile propositions so embarrassing.

"After the Freeport speech the positions of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln were changed. At Ottawa Mr. Douglas was the assailant, and undoubtedly the speeches there terminated to Mr. Lincoln's disadvantage. At Freeport Mr. Douglas was driven to definitions, and from that time forth Mr. Lincoln took the offensive. It has been said by a great military writer that a purely defensive war is rarely successful, and so it is in great intellectual struggles.

In 1859 slavery in the United States reached its greatest strength, and it was even then condemned in the Northern States of the Union, not only as wrong in itself, but it had become to be feared as a menace to the peace and integrity of the Union. In the South many opposed the institution on moral grounds, while still other practical men had reached the conclusion that as a system of labor it was wasteful, and as compared with modern methods of industry no longer profitable. The considerations greatly increased the embarrassment of Mr. Douglas. From his great eminence as a party leader his contest with Mr. Lincoln was closely observed by political leaders in all parts of the country. Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet did not conceal their desire for his overthrow. The Southern leaders were prepared to be dissatisfied with whatever course he might think proper to pursue, and perhaps nothing in our political history can be found to equal the magnificent struggle made by him in the last and greatest battle of his life."

He said Lincoln gained self-confidence from day to day. He lost the Senatorship, but was morally successful, and was from that moment marked for the Presidency.

BIG REPUBLICAN RALLY AT NIGHT.

Fifteen Thousand People Hear Depew and Palmer Speak.

Twenty-one hundred men with torches, lanterns, and lamps marched for McKinley, Hobart, and Tanner tonight. The line of march was about two miles long, about half of the distance being through the residence portion of the city, where the illumination was beautiful. The largest delegation from outside of the city was from Monmouth, which numbered 600 men, with about fifty women.

The procession was headed by a band and carried a big horn twelve feet long, on top of which was the sign, "Bryan will be elected—Nit." Another fine delegation was from Farmington, which numbered 300 men and sixty women. The women were all in uniform. At the head of delegation was a large mock elephant, with waving ears and tail, and labeled "G. O. P." Nearly all of the towns within a radius of thirty miles were represented in the procession. Thousands of people lined the streets along the route of the procession.

About 10,000 people from outside were in the city to celebrate for McKinley and sound money, many arriving by evening trains. About 1,500 of these took part in the procession. Bryan and silver were of no account in Galesburg tonight. The procession broke ranks at the tent on the Knox College campus, where 15,000 men and women, of which only a small fraction could be seated in the tent, gathered to hear speeches.

The meeting was called to order by P. S. Post, son of the late Congressman Philip Sidney Post, who introduced as Permanent Chairman Congressman George W. Prince of Galesburg. On the stage were seated about 500 of the leading citizens of Knox County, with the honored guests of the day. Several songs were sung by the Kewanee Glee club while the crowd was awaiting for the arrival of the speakers.

In the course of Mr. Depew's speech he said:

Western Enterprises Lose Heavily.

"Mr. Bryan tries to prejudice West against East, conveying the idea that the East loans money to the West, and by some process secures gains which come from labor on farms in prairie States. All Western States are creations of credit. Borrowed money built their railroads; built the cities and their manufactories, and enabled the young farmer who had taken a quarter section from the government to buy his stock, build his house and barn and fences. Of this borrowed money, so far as railroads are concerned, at least nearly one-half has been lost. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé road and Northern Pacific road are conspicuous examples of millions on millions of Eastern money where the creditor by failure of roads has had his capital cut in two.

"But the West has railroads just the same. Since 1873 the prosperity of the country on a gold basis has created confidence. Confidence has made money plenty and loanable upon such security as the West had to offer. The rate of interest, which in 1873 was 1 per cent a month on best security, and 2 per cent a month on poor security, has gone down to 5 an 6 per cent a year.

Why the Farmer Suffers.

"The farmer suffers from low prices, because of competition in foreign markets, by Argentine Republic, Australia, Egypt, and India, whose wheat has come to London only in the last ten years. But low prices would be made up to him if he had a home market. Loss of credit and confidence in the last three years has paralyzed the industries of the country, and has paralyzed the purchasing power of wage-earners. In such cases change in purchase of food products is simply incalculable.

"I cite an Instance. One of the roads of which I am director is in a mining district, which formerly received ten cars a day of dressed beef. Now the ten cars are closed and the furnaces have gone out of blast. This large district had no employment. The people had to live on saving deposits and on sales of their scanty effects. They had to change their mode of living to a cheaper one, and from fourteen carloads beef daily there is now shipped one but one a week. This meant a throwing back of stock on farmers to feed or kill if they cannot afford to keep them. This shows how many hundreds are affected."

Talks of the "Crime of '73."

"Mr. Bryan, Senator Teller, Gov. Altgeld, and Senator Tillman, who represent only the dust and bones of Calhoun, tell us that in 1873 a tremendous crime was committed. What was it? They answer as if reluctant to leave the stage. After a while, when all of them are gone, the historian will with judicial accuracy arrange his pitiless facts, and then, and not until then, the world will be given a calm and impartial review of the great debate of 1858 with all of its attendant characteristic circumstances. Still, on this commemorative occasion, without injustice to the memory of the dead and without risk of wounding the sensibilities of the living, I may contribute something to the picture which the assemblage is intended to recall and commemorate.

"These men talking revolution all believe in it. But it must be a great cause that produces it. It means the overthrow of all our industries, the bankruptcy of men in debt, and the ruin of millions who are not in debt. A revolution is proper as in 1765 and 1861, when men are determined to strike the shackles off themselves and there fellow-beings, but it is not proper when a purely financial policy is under consideration.

"Now the Popocratic party means to attack the Supreme Court if elected this year and to make it the creature of the caucus. The fathers builded a Republic, a Constitution, and a court that could say to the President and Legislature when necessity required: 'You have overstepped your authority and must stop.' That court has always stood for the right. It enabled Abraham Lincoln to put down the rebellion. What is the complaint against it now? It is all about the income tax. The trouble was not with the court, but with the Populists and their adherents, who drew up an income tax law which was not constitutional."

COMMEND TRIBUNE'S ENTERPRISE.

Visitors at Galesburg and Others Give General Praise.

THE TRIBUNE this morning was a wellspring of delight to the citizens of Galesburg and to the visitors who came here to help commemorate the Senatorial campaign joint debate of 1858, not only on account of the full account of the preparations for the celebration, but above all on account of the photographic reproduction of THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE of Oct. 9, 1858, which contained an account of the debate in this city and the speeches of Lincoln and Douglas, along with editorial comments and other campaign news. There is an unusually heavy demand for the paper, and the reading of the old TRIBUNE occupied the idle hours of many of the visitors.

Expressions of pleasure and commendation of the enterprise of THE TRIBUNE, which was possible to THE TRIBUNE alone of all Western papers, were heard on all sides. The old-timers who heard the famous debate, many of whom had read and treasured for a number of years at least the issue of Oct. 9, 1858, were especially well pleased to see an old friend.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2851. All sufferers should try a bottle of same. Gale & Blockl, 44 Monroe-st. and 34 Washington-st., Arts.

No home is complete without Parker's Ginger Tonic, needed for every weakness. Parker's Hair Balsam is life to the hair.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters are the best remedy for removing indigestion.

FIRE GUNS FOR TANNER.

TOUR OF THE STATE BY THE "PATRIOTIC HEROES' BATTALION."

With Bugle Calls and Booming of Cannon Gens. Alger and Sickles and Veteran Soldiers Warn the People of Illinois of the Danger of Reelecting Gov. Altgeld—Patriotic Speeches Made from a Special Train in Egypt—Corporal Tanner Speaks.

Cairo, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—With banners flying and Capt. Healey's gun squad firing salutes from a twelve-pound Napoleon and a brass mortar the special train bearing the representatives of the "Patriotic Heroes' Battalion" sailed out of East St. Louis this morning. The trip from Chicago down was made in peace and quiet. Healey's cannonaders had the worst of it, because they stood guard in rotation over the guns and accoutrements on the flatcar in the rear of the train.

Buried under a tarpaulin they had enough powder in bombs and flannel sacks to blow the train into kingdom come. This gun squad is well known, for although young in years the men were experienced in battery practice and didn't propose to take chances. October wind was pretty cutting for these chaps, but all night long they guarded their car and were evidently glad when daylight came.

About 9 o'clock a switch engine brought Gen. Alger's cars over the bridge from West St. Louis. The special train was quickly made up. A crowd of probably 1,500 or 2,000 people had gathered and after short speeches by John R. Tanner, Gen. Alger, and Corporal Tanner the train started on its trip.

Congressman Murphy, W. A. Rodenberg, and a committee of escorts from the Congressional district accompanied the train. So soon as the start was made Healey's gun squad began firing twenty shots from the Napoleon and twenty bombs from the mortar before leaving the station. In the midst of all the racket, while the crowd was cheering and the guns were playing who should step out on the flatcar with his bugle but Lem Wiley, the old-time cornist. Lem was a bugler all through the war, and for many years thereafter was leader of famous musical organizations. In the days of Jack Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels there was one horn that could be heard way up on top of the skyscraper buildings clear and sharp. It was Lem Wiley's cornet, and he had it tucked under his arm today. Lem's particular province on this trip was to play the bugle calls for the old veterans. If there is anything on earth that will wake up an old soldier it is the sight of a flag, the noise of a cannon, the music of a bugle, and the grasp of the hand of an old comrade. Lem Wiley was at his best. His lip was in perfect trim and he blew the calls all the way from East St. Louis to Cairo, interspersing them with solos, such as "Just Before the Battle, Mother," "School Days," and "Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt."

Cars Decorated with Flags.

Take it all in all it was the greatest train of its character ever seen in the United States. The cars were literally hidden from view with national flags and banners bearing patriotic mottoes.

An immense crowd gathered around the train as it ran into the Belleville station. This was a rousing contrast with the reception accorded Gov. Altgeld a few days ago, when forty-four people by actual count met him at the train. This included the band, by the way. Lem Wiley blew the bugle calls, the battery fired a salute, and without a minute's time lost the exercises began.

Capt. Tanner acted as master of ceremonies, introducing the speakers in rapid succession. Addresses were made by Corporal Tanner and Gen. Howard, after which Capt. Tanner introduced Gen. Dan Sickles, who was in his happiest vein. In the course of his remarks Gen. Sickles spoke of the issues of this campaign as particular matters to the State of Illinois, saying:

"You may think it strange and perhaps you may doubt my sincerity, but I tell you honestly I would rather elect Tanner and lick Altgeld than carry New York. [Applause.] I mean it, because this man Altgeld represents the worst elements of American society and Tanner represents the best. Altgeld represents anarchy, discontent, ruin. Tanner represents confidence, loyalty, prosperity, and honor. Tanner represents all Americans today must uphold. Altgeld represents all that Americans must put down. [Great cheering.]

"In New York our candidate stands for much that we are proud of, but in Illinois your candidate stands for all that we fight for in New York, but he stands also for something more. The perpetuity, respectability, and stability of our institutions, because they rest in the supremacy of the Constitution and the maintenance of order and of law. This campaign in Illinois, therefore, will be to me, old and feeble as I am, a labor of love.

"O, if the grave could open and I should stand here with Douglas and Logan and Lincoln, for I know if they were living I would stand here with them today, now supporting the candidacy of Tanner. [Great cheering.]

"I want to see this Tanner of yours skin that Altgeld and make sole leather of his hide, and if he hasn't quite sharp enough to skin him, I will lend him a Sickle to do it with. [Great applause.] I tell you I am here for meat; I am here for scalps." [Applause.]

Reception at Coulterville.

Over at Coulterville, thirty miles away, a couple of thousand people assembled around the station waiting for the train. They had a band and glee clubs and campaign clubs innumerable, and the party was given a rousing welcome. John R. Tanner acted as master of ceremonies on this occasion, and after a ten minutes' speech, which pleased the audience immensely, introduced Gen. Stewart of Pennsylvania, who talked for about ten minutes to the great delight of the crowd. Then came the star, for there is no denying the fact that Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is the star of this aggregation. From the minute he appeared on the platform until the conclusion of his too brief remarks he was applauded to the very echo. In the course of his speech Gen. Sickles said:

"My friends, Charles O'Conor, the eminent lawyer of New York, was told one day of the death of a man who lived in Harlem, and the man who was telling him said there was great sorrow up in Harlem over this man's decease. O'Conor did not like the dead man any too well when he was alive, and said, in his way: 'I don't know how much sorrow there is up in Harlem over the matter, but there is a great deal of rejoicing in hell that he is gone.' [Great laughter.] So I don't know how much sorrow there will be in Popocratic headquarters in Chicago on the 3d day of November over Altgeld's defeat, but I know there will be great rejoicing in hell.

"I am told I am in Egypt now, and way down under old Egypt it is said hell is located, and I suppose it is a big place and reaches under you somewhere, and it is a mighty good place to bury Altgeld. [Great applause.] On the 3d day of November I want you to dig his grave so deep that it will be hot there [cries, 'We will, we will"], a very hot resting hole. [Great laughter.]

"Altgeld says he is a Democrat. If he is a Democrat Andrew Jackson was not a Democrat; if Altgeld is a Democrat Stephen A. Douglas was not a Democrat; if he is a Democrat John A. Logan was never a Democrat; and I was never a Democrat. I do not know how it is in Illinois, what kind of Democrats you raise here, but in my State there are 300,000 Democrats who will not support Bryan and Altgeld or any such people." [Great cheering.]

Speeches at Pinckneyville.

A couple of thousand people gathered around the station at Pinckneyville eagerly awaiting the arrival of the train. Maj. John Burst was the first speaker, and in the course of his remarks Maj. Burst said:

"Four years ago the people of Illinois elected a man for Governor that carries a new flag, without either white or blue in it, and we do not like it, or propose to raise it by the side of Old Glory in Illinois.

"My friends, I tried to trade Gov. Altgeld off in every State I have been in so far in this campaign, and I was never in eleven, and I could not find a State that would have him. If he is not good enough for them, is he good enough for the people of Illinois?" [Cries of "No, no."]

After Maj. Burst had concluded Corporal James Tanner was introduced. The gentleman was enthusiastically received, and spoke for fifteen or twenty minutes. He said, among other things:

"The Popocrats claim to have sufficient strength to elect Bryan President of the United States, and elect the chief of Anarchists, Altgeld, Governor of Illinois, and so put him in direct line of promotion for the supreme position of chief of hell." [Great laughter.]

Next came Duquoin, and three or four acres full of people stood patiently waiting for the speakers. There were campaign clubs innumerable, and brass bands, and the party received a great welcome. Gen. Howard is a great favorite with all old soldiers, and at every station some members of the men that had served upder him during the war would come to the car after him. They would coax him off from the crowd, where they could introduce him to their wives and children, and extended him all the courtesies imaginable. Mr. Tanner introduced the speakers at Duquoin, Gen. Stewart of Pennsylvania leading off, and followed by others. Stewart is an exceedingly happy man in the handling of a crowd, and kept the audience cheering from the beginning to the end of his remarks. Gen. Sickles, as usual, wound up the speech-making. He has a special antipathy towards the Chief Executive of Illinois, and like every other speaker denounced Altgeld, imploring the voters to support Tanner. Corporal Tanner also did this every time he spoke, and so did Mr. Stewart and Gen. Howard.

Gen. Sickles said a Democratic brother had asked him this morning to go light on Altgeld, because he was a soldier. The General said he had a weak spot for soldiers, and everybody knew it. Benedict Arnold was a soldier and fought well, but he got ambitious and betrayed his country. Continuing Gen. Sickles said: "That is the trouble with this man Altgeld, his ambition betrays his loyalty and his judgment. He is not a fool. Altgeld thinks he knows what he is about. He thinks he is looking out for No. 1, for Altgeld. He wants to rise higher by pulling other people down. That is not Democracy.

Declarations for Tanner.

"I am a war Democrat, and I am a war McKinley man [cheers], and I am a war Tanner man. [Great cheering.] We had a good many good soldiers in the army and we had a few fools, and Altgeld was one of the fools. Tanner was a man who knew what he was fighting for, and he knows what he is fighting for now. He stands for law and order. He stands for national honor. He stands for prosperity, and peace, and concord. No anarchy for Tanner. [Cries of "Good, good."]

"Illinois is sitting on a box of gunpowder today, and Altgeld has got the match in his hand, and I want you to take him off the box of gunpowder and let him stay home for a few years and learn something about the institutions of this country."

At Duquoin the special train ran onto the main line of the Central road and started on its run for Cairo.

Carbondale, as everybody knows, was Gen. John A. Logan's home for a number of years, and this fact was feelingly referred to by Gen. Sickles and others in the speeches they made in that place. Carbondale is in Jackson County, and the Popocrats are pretty numerous down that way, but the Republicans had bestirred themselves, and an immense meeting was gotten up in honor of the occasion. For blocks around the railway station the crowd was huddled together. The train, which had lost time pretty steadily ever since it left St. Louis, came in on the dot, and the exercises began without much in the way of introduction. Healy's guns blazed away and the bombs went away up in the air to the amazement of a great many people who had never seen the like before.

Thousands at Carbondale.

There must have been 6,000 people at the Carbondale meeting and as soon as Lem Wiley could organize his forces he had every mother's son of them singing "Marching Thro' Georgia." Then came the speeches.

Capt. Tanner lead off by saying: "Fellow-citizens: If election does not take place pretty soon we will have to petition the great Jehovah to extend the earth to make room to hold Republican rallies in."

Capt. Tanner spoke for fifteen or twenty minutes and pleased his audience immensely. Gen. Howard came next and after talking to the old soldiers for a time, many of whom had crowded up to the car to shake him by the hand, proposed three cheers for McKinley, three for Tanner, and three for Congressman Bingham. The audience was enthusiastic and applauded the General's sentiments to the echo.

George A. Marden of Lowell, Mass., was then introduced and made a most felicitous speech, beginning by saying: "Illinois is one of the few States which has a double-barreled election this fall. It is of quite as much importance to you as it is your Governor this tall, lank, good-looking, soldierly fellow that has been on the car here as it is that you give McKinley your Electoral vote. [Cheers.] Why do I say that? Because Altgeld is a part of the other show, and he is one of the men we are after. Altgeld is one of the isms that we are bound to beat. Therefore, you want to elect Tanner and beat Altgeld. [Cries of "We will, we will."] A few years ago there was an Illinois tanner (Grant), who was very prominent in this Nation. You have now to make prominent another Tanner." [Great cheers.]

Gen. Sickles was introduced and for fifteen minutes delighted his audience. Among other caustic remarks used by the General was the following:

"What has your man Altgeld ever done to advance the prosperity of Illinois? He has given Illinois a black eye all over the world. I denounce any man who wants to dethrone the rule of law and order and put up anarchy in its stead. I regard him as a public enemy."

Gen. Alger was introduced and was most graciously received by the immense crowd. He had but three or four minutes, however, at his disposal and the time for departure had arrived. The train pulled out of Carbondale with the crowd cheering for McKinley and Tanner to its heart's content.

Records Broken at Anna.

The folks all up the road said that a mistake had been made in setting apart thirty minutes for a stop at Anna. Anna is in Union county, one of the old homes of Popocracy, and some people even went to the length of saying that Union County was filled up with Populists and Popocrats, and that the meeting would be a failure. That they were mistaken was evidenced by the sight when Anna was reached.

A committee and a delegation of prominent Republicans from the county had, with little effort, gathered together the greatest meeting of the day thus far, and probably the largest public assemblage Union County ever knew. Of course, it is impossible to give any estimate of the number of the gathering, but there must have been 7,000 or 8,000 people around that station waiting for the train. They came from all over Union County, in wagons and on horseback, and no speaker ever faced a more enthusiastic audience. The meeting reflected great credit on its promoters, and showed the sagacity of Capt. Tanner and Chairman Hitch in making the stop.

Country Ablaze for Tanner.

This day has demonstrated beyond all question or cavil that the country is ablaze for Tanner. He has been cheered from the time he made his appearance this morning at East St. Louis every hour in the day and every minute in every hour. Every man, woman, and child in Egypt seems to know him, and they crowded around him tendering him their congratulations and goodwill. Gen. Alger said in one of his happy speeches:

"I have been reading over the military record of the Tanner family and am surprised that so little is said about it. Have you forgotten, comrades, the times of old, when a father and four sons entered the army? Three of these sons were left on the Southern battlefield and shed their blood for the honor of the Nation, and one of them is going to be Governor of Illinois. [Prolonged cheers.] If you will elect Tanner you will elect a loyal man, who is loyal to his comrades, loyal to his State, and loyal to his Nation, and believes in an honest dollar for an honest man.

"I am amazed that the people of this State with so many beautiful and loyal women, should place an Anarchist at the head of the State Government."

A dozen times old soldiers were seen standing near the road bed, and they carried flags, too.

Mayor Woodward of Cairo, Senator Dan Hogan, and an escort of thirty men got on the train at Anna to accompany the party to Cairo.

Evening Reception at Cairo.

The special train came into Cairo a little before 7 o'clock in the evening. The party was met at the station by a crowd of three or four thousand people. The party went to the Halliday House for supper, and about 8 in the evening the public meeting began. It was held at the Big Four railway passenger station, in the open air. The speakers used the large flat car, and about 7,000 people listened attentively to the visitors. The exercises were opened by Mr. Wiley, who rendered all the bugle calls so familiar to the soldiers.

John R. Tanner made a short speech, in which he said he intended to occupy the Executive Mansion at Springfield for four years from and after January next.

Gen. Stewart, Corporal Tanner, Gen. Alger, and Gen. Sickles made speeches, and the meeting ran far into the night.

Tomorrow morning early the train will start for Decatur, arriving there about 8 o'clock at night. The meetings of today were great successes and prove conclusively the interest taken by the old soldiers in the election. Gen. Sickles' son and daughter are traveling with him. Miss Alger joined her father at East St. Louis this morning. Mrs. and Miss Hitch and Miss Lillard accompany Mr. Hitch.

Liberty Bell Havana 5c cigar, improved in size and quality, defies all competition.

IN THE IMMENSE PARADE

ORGANIZATIONS THAT WILL STEP TO CHICAGO DAY MUSIC.

From Present Indications They Will Embrace 110,000 Men—Arrangement in Detail of the Divisions—Police Receive Orders How to Handle the Enormous Crowd—Work Mapped Out for the Emergency Doctors to Do—Silverites Look for 50,000 Men.

(Continued from first page.)

Marshal—Gen. George Hunt.
Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. T. J. Coen.
Survivors of the Fire and Police Department of Chicago, under the command of M. C. Hickey.
Tippecanoe Club of 1840, under command of William Ripley.

South Side Division.

Marshal, William H. Harper; Chief of Staff, Edward C. Young; Assistant Adjutant-General, Taylor E. Brown; Inspector-General, William N. Pelouze; Senior Aide-de-Camp, C. S. Hall.

F. S. Hanson, W. D. Washburn, A. P. Gaylord, J. R. Mann, F. W. Peck, C. B. Congdon, C. P. Frazier, D. E. Shannahan, W. S. Booth, J. S. Miller, A. J. Earling, E. R. Brainerd, A. C. Bartlett, G. A. Gibbs, F. J. Jocelyn, J. Dixon, W. H. McDoel, W. H. Swift, E. S. Neills, Leo Wampold, T. J. Robeson, C. J. Wicker-sham, C. D. Michaels, R. Jefferson.

E. H. Switzer, J. McElroy, E. F. Bailey, J. C. Buckner, George E. Cole, Thos. Bennett, E. R. Bliss, W. T. Chrington, D. H. Koerperger, Wm. E. O'Neil, R. E. Pratt, H. S. Stanton, H. H. Pedrick, F. I. Moulton, A. C. Barnes, J. H. Strong, H. H. Gilbert, G. W. Evans, E. F. Berisain, Jr., Petitbone, D. H. Koerperger, H. S. Fitch, G. W. Shaw, R. E. Jones, R. E. Moore, Hugh T. Reed, C. R. La Pointe, S. W. Allerton, R. F. Bogle, R. S. Henry.

E. Hanecy, N. B. Judah, H. A. Parker, H. N. Higinbotham, H. E. Pearson, H. S. Fitch, G. W. Shaw, J. S. Jones, R. E. Moore, H. H. Clark, M. J. Foreman, C. R. La Pointe, S. W. Allerton, R. F. Bogle, R. S. Henry.

Ode A. Russ, E. S. Hunter, W. H. Chamberlain, W. G. Holbrook, L. W. Campbell, J. Cochrane, A. M. Crane, C. D. Gammon, R. Grimm, Ludwig Wolf.

F. B. Davis, C. T. Drake, G. S. Miles, F. P. Lewis, W. G. Holbrook, L. W. Campbell, J. Cochrane, A. M. Crane, C. D. Gammon, R. Grimm.

Wm. Roome, Samuel Harris, George Adams, John Scully, M. W. Phalen, A. F. McIntyre, J. B. Berryman, N. B. Lewis, John Hoffman, W. W. Willetts, O. W. Norton, Joseph Mohr, R. McMullen.

F. K. Bowes, George Eddy, L. W. Campbell, G. B. Woodard, George E. Cole, Jr., D. H. Koerperger, H. E. Pearson, H. S. Fitch, G. W. Shaw, R. E. Jones, R. E. Moore, H. H. Clark, M. J. Foreman, C. R. La Pointe, S. W. Allerton, R. F. Bogle, R. S. Henry.

A. M. Crane, C. D. Gammon, R. Grimm, Ludwig Wolf.

P. J. Conway, Guidon.
Six-horse Team.
Band.

HEAVY HARDWARE HOUSES.

Kelley, Maus & Co., S. D. Kimbark [float], Jones-Laughlins, limited; Crerar, Adams & Co.; E. D. Kimball & Co., C. H. Gurney company, Union Rolling Mill company, Illinois Steel Co., limited, Howe, Brown & Co., Crescent Steel company, Brown-Bonnell Iron company, Abbott Wheelock & Co., Falcon Steel and Iron company, H. P. Nail company, Standard Metal company, G. A. Perkins & Co., Westerlin & Campbell, Chapman Valve company, Lord & Lord, Randolph & Clowes, Scoville Manufacturing company, Plume & Atwood Manufacturing company, Merchant & Co., J. Boehling Sons & Co., Clinton Wire Cloth company, Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing company, Baeder Adamson & Co., Allerton-Clark company, Chicago Railway Equipment works, Washburne & Moen Manufacturing company, Illinois Roofing and Supply company, E. T. Mason & Co., Detroit Copper and Wire company, Pittsburg Reduction company, barbed wire and iron works.

Band.

SHELF HARDWARE.

Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. [float]; Horton, Gilmore, McWilliams & Co., John Alling company, Wells & Newell company, Orr & Lockett-Bullard & Gurmully, Buerk Hardware company, Charles L. Munger, C. W. Johnson, Daw Bros., F. W. Perfior & Bros., Brewerdorf & Sachtleben, Garfield Hardware Store, John Buckley, F. Goettsche, E. Hunt's Sons, Yale & Towne company, F. P. Corbin, Hardware company, C. H. Gurney & Co., George W. Trout, S. J. Stebbins

SAME ISSUES AS IN 1878.

MAJ. M'KINLEY RECALLS A CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Visit of a Delegation from Ashland County Causes the Reflection That He Made the Fight Eighteen Years Ago Against Fiat Money and Free Trade—Gives a Tariff Talk to an Enthusiastic Delegation from West Virginia—Talks to Indianians.

Canton, O., Oct. 7.—The rains of yesterday, which drove the McKinley crowds indoors, were dried up by a bleak, cold wind today, which made it necessary to carry out the day's program, save one early meeting on the lawn, at the tabernacle. There were four demonstrations by as many delegations. Two Ohio counties sent crowds and it was intended to double them up, but they were so much larger than was expected that the doubling-up process would not work. Combined they filled the hall twice over.

M. A. Hanna stopped over in Canton between trains this evening. He was met at the depot by Maj. McKinley and was a guest for dinner at the Major's home. He expressed himself as well pleased with the political situation, and spoke in most sanguine terms of the result.

A particularly enthusiastic delegation closed the day's doings. It came from Parkersburg, W. Va., and filled a special train of ten cars to the platforms. This party was introduced by E. M. Caldwell.

Talks to West Virginia.

Maj. McKinley said in part:

"I thank your eloquent spokesman for his generous assurances in your behalf and for his promise that for the first time the electoral votes of your little mountain State will be given to the Republican party. No State in the Union has made greater progress from 1870 to 1892, in some respects under very adverse circumstances, than the State of West Virginia. You have mineral wealth, the development of which has only just begun, and which will be greatly promoted or retarded, according to the determination of the people as to the industrial policy which they will adopt this year. You have, too, a rich agricultural State, which is dependent for its prosperity upon the prosperity of the cities and the towns, which, in turn, are dependent upon the prosperity of their manufactories. It needs only the touchstone of confidence and the assurance of stability to enable your State to achieve still higher rank and place and benefit its own population and add to your own growth and that of the republic. Had your onward march of 1862 remained unchecked, had your growth and development been unimpeded, there would not be an idle man in the State of West Virginia or a farmer whose products would not bring him living prices.

Interests Are Identical.

"The interests of West Virginia are identical and are not different from the interests of every other section of our country. The interests of your State are identical with the interests of my State. What will benefit one will benefit the other; what will injure the one will injure the other. They have no divided interests. They are one and indivisible. No longer are they separated in interest or affection or fraternity by the unhappy events of thirty-five years ago. The wounds then inflicted have been healed. The bitterness then engendered has been assuaged. The fires of passion then burning have been quenched. We are all an equal part of the glorious Union of States, all equally interested in preserving its indissolubility, all alike concerned in the strength and integrity of the Union—in upholding public law, in maintaining that great bulwark of American rights, the courts of the country, with the old flag waving its folds of protection over us, which is as near to the hearts of the men of the South as to the men of the North.

"It will be a glorious day in the history of our country when the North and the South shall be united in control of the government, brought together in the execution of a common purpose, agreeing in a common policy for the good of all, and together making laws and administrations which shall be national in fact as well as in name.

"We will never reach our full and imperial power as a government until that unity shall demonstrate its presence in a national triumph which shall be the joint work and common triumph of all sections of our country. This is my aim and prayer; and if this contest shall result in promoting that greatly to be desired result it will be the greatest victory for the Union and for American destiny since Appomattox.

Parties Only Instruments.

"Parties, my fellow-citizens, are only the instruments in the hands of the people for the accomplishment of the good of the country. They should not require our fealty or allegiance a single moment after they have ceased to be instruments for the public good, for the public honor, and for the public weal. Party attachments, strong as they are, should be quickly broken if to continue them means injury and hurt to the country's highest interests and the welfare of all the people.

"I do not believe there are many men in this country, no matter what they have thought in the past, who will not now say that free trade or so-called tariff reform has proven by the experience of the last four years to be a signal and disastrous failure. It has failed in every prophecy, promise, and expectation. It has not secured a single thing that its advocates said would follow its adoption. It has not served a single American interest. It has served the interests of other nations of the world, but has given no benefit to the American people. It has not helped the laborer, the farmer, the manufacturer, the mechanic, the merchant, the lumberman, the miner, the trader. It has not helped either producer or consumer. It has given the Treasury an inadequate revenue, insufficient revenue, and it has given the laborer inadequate and insufficient employment, and the farmer a disappointing and ruinous price for his products.

Immense Agricultural Imports.

"Why, think for a moment, farmers of West Virginia, that during the first year of this so-called tariff reform law we imported $382,000,000 of agricultural products from other countries. Is that the way to bring prosperity to the American farmer? The way to do that is to buy your products at home, and make your tariff high enough to keep the products of the cheaper labor and the cheaper lands of other countries from destructive competition with our own producers.

"You would have thought if this tariff reform revenue law would have done anything it would at least have raised enough money to run the government. It has not even done that. As a producer of revenue it has been an utter failure, and as a producer of wealth, or wages, or markets, or prices to the farmer its failure is deplorable and unprecedented.

"We want to get back to what we know is good. We have tried experience and we know that when we have been on the ship of experience we sailed safely into port and when we have taken the raft of experiment we have always gone down.

"Returning to these conditions and continuing the use of an unquestioned currency based upon gold—the best money known to the world—we will restore confidence and start this great country, which for four years has been sitting in the shadow of doubt and discontent and suffering, on its triumphal march of progress and prosperity. Will you contribute to that result?" [Continuous cheering.]

Receives an Indiana Delegation.

Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning a small but enthusiastic delegation from Goodale, Ind., reached the city. They were introduced to Maj. McKinley by A. P. Jenkins.

Maj. McKinley said, in part:

"There is a deal of misunderstanding as to how the government gets its money and how it pays it out. There are some people who seem to believe the way the government gets its money is to make it. The government gets its money by taxation and can get it in no other way. There are three or four sources from which the Government of the United States gets its money. The chief sources of revenue are through tariffs and internal taxation. Then the government gets some money from the sale of its public lands and from its postal service—and from these several sources there comes the money that is annually required to meet and discharge the public expenses. It takes about $430,000,000 a year to conduct this government. A million and one-third dollars for every day are required to keep its wheels in operation.

"Now, if the government had the power to make money, as some people seem to believe, or had the power to double the value of a thing by its stamp or fiat, it would not need to resort to taxation—it would simply set its mints to work and make the necessary amount of money to pay its running expenses. It would have paid off the national debt long years ago in this way. There is another thing I would have you all know, that the government cannot get gold or silver except through the custom-houses or the internal revenue offices without giving something for it, just as you and I have to give something for it if we want gold or silver.

How It Distributes Money.

"Now, how does the government distribute this money? The government distributes its annual receipts under appropriations of Congress to its creditors. That is the way the money of the government is distributed. It is distributed to the army and the navy, for public improvements, for rivers and harbors, for the great postal service of the country, for the expenses of Congress, for sustaining the judiciary, to pay the principal and interest of the public debt, and to pay the pensions of soldiers, and to other creditors of the government; and there is no other way for the government to distribute any money except to pay it to the people to whom it owes money.

"There is no such thing as a general distribution of money by the Government of the United States. The point I want to make in the little talk I am giving to you this morning is this, that the government does not create money, that it cannot create money, and that whatever money it needs it has to collect from taxes, either by a system of direct taxation or by a system of indirect taxation known as a tariff, and that if the government wants to have any gold and silver minted for its own use it has to pay for that gold and that silver just as you and I would have to pay for it if we wanted it for our purpose.

"The idea that the government can create wealth is a mere myth. There is nothing that can create wealth except labor. Now, the best way to get this money is one of the serious questions in this campaign. It is easier to raise it by direct taxation by taxing the people in their occupation, on their property, and on their lands, but is it not better to raise it by putting the tax upon the foreign products that come into this country to seek a market in the United States? The latter is the policy and purpose of the Republican party."

Some Issues Eighteen Years Ago.

The second demonstration of the day was the arrival of eight coach loads of enthusiastic people from Ashland County, Ohio. An address was made by Dr. G. Hess, to which Maj. McKinley responded in part as follows:

"Eighteen years ago your county was in the Congressional district for which I stood as a candidate for Congress. That year, as the older men in this audience well recall, I was contending for two things. In every speech I made I presented what I regarded as two great, overmastering issues. One was the return to specie payments and the other was the continuance of a protective tariff policy that would preserve the American market for the American farmer and the American factory for the American workingman.

"We are contending this year for the same principles. On the one hand the allied parties of the opposition insist that this country shall take a step backward. Ever since 1870 we have been on the gold basis, on the solid rock of honest finance and of honest payments of debts, public and private. [Great applause.]

"It is now proposed that we shall enter upon the sea of not only a depreciated silver dollar, but of depreciated paper money, and to that the Republican party answers 'No! Forever, No!' Tremendous applause.]

"And this year we stand as in 1878, for the restoration of a protective policy. In 1892, a year the most prosperous in our history, we were under a protective policy. Every man in this country who wanted to work could find work, and every man who worked in this country in 1892 got better wages than he ever got in any other period of our history, or in any other period of the world's history. [Great cheering.] The farmers of this country had the best home market in the world; had more consumers than they had ever had before and better paid consumers. But that has all changed.

Advertisements Read Differently.

"The advertisements in 1892 in the newspapers used to read, 'Men Wanted.' The advertisements that run in the newspapers today read, 'Situations Wanted.' [Great laughter and applause.]

Proud of Republican Party.

Judge Canfield of Chardon was spokesman for the delegation from Geauga County. Maj. McKinley responded in part as follows:

"I may be pardoned if I express in this presence a just pride in the glorious State to which we belong, and that pride is increased when I remember that not only have the people of the Western Reserve of which you are a part, but the people of every section of the State have met every crisis of country with courage, patriotism, and fidelity. The people of Ohio have improved every opportunity that has been presented to them to add honor to the American name and to bring liberty any opportunity to the people.

"Ohio this year will neither pause or faulter, but stand for country and the country's honor. We all take a just pride in the Republican party. Glorious old party! No other has such a matchless history; no other has achieved such mighty triumphs; no other has done so much for all the races of man as the grand old party to which we belong. [Applause.]

"With the aid of hundreds of thousands of Democrats, it saved the Union; it enthroned liberty; it put in the Constitution of the United States, where it had never been before, civil and political equality to every citizen everywhere. [Great cheering.] It made the Union stronger than it ever had been before, and it preserved to us and to our posterity one flag, and only one—the starry banner of the free. [Cheering.]

"It made the old war greenback that traveled with the soldier on his marches as good as gold and redeemable in gold. [Loud applause.] It resumed specie payments and has preserved the national honor unsullied to this hour and given to the Nation a credit the like of which it never had before.

Points for the Farmers.

"Will that party now take a step backward? Will the old party lower its flag? Men of Geauga County, will you stand this year for national honor and national integrity and the preservation of public faith? [Tremendous applause.] Your spokesman has well said that your county is made up largely of farmers and agricultural people. You have no factories to speak of: you have no great manufacturing establishments, and what you want is the want of every agricultural community in the land—somebody to consume what you produce, and the nearer you can get those consumers to you the better off you will be, and then when you have those consumers near at home you want them to pay you for your products in money that will be unquestioned everywhere in the world. [Continuous cheering.] You want a dollar that is worth a dollar; you do not want a 52-cent dollar.

"They say to one audience that our dollars are too dear, and to another audience they say the new free coinage silver dollar will be just as good as the present silver dollar. Now, if that is so, it will be just as dear as the present dollar. We want good money in this country and we want good morals in this country [cries of "Good, good"], and we want public and private honesty in this country [great applause], and we do not propose to be a Nation of repudiators." [Applause.]

HANNA TALKS OF THE PROSPECTS.

Says the West Is Safe and Names States for McKinley.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Chairman M. A. Hanna slipped into town a few hours today, and, after tackling a big pile of correspondence, left for Canton. He had time to announce, however, that he believed the West was absolutely safe for McKinley.

"Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are now absolutely sure," he said. "There never was a doubt about Iowa. There was a doubt of Illinois it has disappeared. Indiana might have been debatable ground some time ago, but that has passed. Ohio, of course, is safely Republican."

Mr. Hanna characterized the statement that he and Senator Quay had parted in anger over a serious difference as to campaign policy as a campaign lie.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN KENTUCKY.

They Amount to 50,000, According to the Registration Returns.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 7.—Reports from over Kentucky show that the registration of voters yesterday was heavy to an unprecedented extent and the Republicans claim to be greatly encouraged over the result. Except in Louisville, Lexington, and Covington, but one day is given to registration. Figures received from a majority of the towns show uniform Republican gains in the registration and also a great increase in the number who refuse to state their political affiliations. As a rule the gold standard Democrats have registered as plain Democrats and it is impossible to estimate their strength. The back districts have not been heard from, but the reports up to date are conceded to be the most significant evidence yet brought forward to indicate how the State will go in November. The Republican gains, according to the face of the registration returns, will amount to over 50,000.

To Be Content and Happy.
Use "Garland" Stoves and Ranges.

SEE BRYAN ON THE FLY.

SMALL GATHERING AT THE UNION DEPOT HEARS A FEW WORDS.

Popocratic Candidate Is Met at Hammond, Ind., by Campaign Committeemen, Who Wish the "Boy Orator" to Extend His Time in Chicago — Platform Falls and Six Women Are Injured — Address Is Only Twelve Minutes in Length.

Speech No. 253 at Noblesville, Ind.
Speech No. 254 at Cicero, Ind.
Speech No. 255 at Tipton, Ind.
Speech No. 256 at Kokomo, Ind.
Speech No. 257 at Logansport, Ind.
Speech No. 258 at Logansport, Ind.
Speech No. 259 at Winamack, Ind.
Speech No. 260 at North Judson, Ind.
Speech No. 261 at Crown Point, Ind.
Speech No. 262 at Hammond, Ind.

A small crowd caught a fleeting glimpse of William Jennings Bryan at the Chicago Union Station last evening as he made a transfer from the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago special train which brought him to the city to a Burlington train, which bore him away less than an hour later.

On his way to Chicago Mr. Bryan was joined at Hammond by members of the National and State Campaign committees. Propped up by pillows and cushions in the parlor car he discussed with them a sheet torn from the calendar. It was for the month of October and all over its face were written the names of towns where the "boy orator" is expected to speak on the various dates in October.

In the car with Mr. Bryan on the trip from Hammond to Chicago was J. W. Tomlinson, who travels with him all the time. Others in the party were: Parks Martin, Chairman of the Indiana State committee; Thomas Gahan, Theodore Nelson, Alexander J. Jones, D. J. Campau, G. Shankley, National Committeeman from Indiana; Capt. Sterndorff, Mayor James Steele of Winona, Ill.; A. C. Bentley, member of the Illinois State committee, and W. S. Cantrell.

Confers with Chicagoans.

The Chicago men in the party were in close conference with Mr. Bryan all the way to the city, endeavoring to arrange his itinerary so that he may have more time to spend in Illinois, and particularly in Chicago before the close of the campaign.

Mr. Bryan said to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE that he did not wish to be interviewed, but in response to questions said:

"The prospect seems encouraging to me. The number and enthusiasm of the crowds have surpassed my expectations."

"How will Nebraska go?" he was asked.

"Nebraska?" he replied, as he shook his head, with a smile of confidence. "Nebraska will give me at least 25,000 majority."

"How about Kansas?"

"Kansas? Kansas is all right. But here, I don't want to be interviewed."

"How many States do you expect to carry?"

"I'll tell you," he replied, as a humorous look came into his eyes. "I expect to carry every State in the Union." And then he laughed at the joke which he had perpetrated.

Some one called his attention to cheering outside.

Elated at the Crowds.

"It has been the same everywhere," he said. "I never saw anything like it. You should have seen the crowd at Boston. It was a most remarkable demonstration."

The candidate said later: "The story about my being prostrated in New York is absolutely without foundation. I was not prostrated and have not been and expect to keep up the fight to the end."

Mr. Bryan's recumbent attitude during the trip was typical of the care taken by him to preserve his strength. He does not look worn out and the secret of it is that he loses no opportunity to get a bit of rest.

Upon the arrival of the special train at the Union Station the crowd about the trainshed gathered around the coach and called "Bryan, Bryan."

The candidate soon appeared, but only to make the transfer to a compartment car on the Burlington train standing near. Again he was called for, and this time he satisfied the desire of the crowd.

He spoke a few words, telling them that he had already worked eight hours and was going to bed at once, but that he would be in the city to speak before the campaign should end.

The Burlington train left at 10:30 o'clock. Chairman D. J. Campau of the National campaign committee and C. A. Walsh, Secretary of the committee, were of the outbound party; also W. S. Cantrell, who has charge of the train. The party will reach Burlington this morning and leave there at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

PLATFORM FALLS AT HAMMOND.

Six People Are Slightly Injured and the Speech Is Short.

Hammond, Ind., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Six women who had assembled to hear Mr. Bryan speak were painfully injured and half a hundred were badly shaken up by the falling of a platform erected over the park fountain basin here tonight. The accident occurred at 6 o'clock.

The Injured.

Cleveland, Mrs. Charles A.
Gould, Mrs. Frank.
Hower, Ethel.
Krinbill, Mrs. Oscar A.
Lundt, Mrs. Henry.
Weaver, Mrs. Anna.

There were nearly a hundred people on the structure when the supporting timbers gave way, and a score were precipitated into the partly filled basin.

In the panic which followed women and children were caught in the crush, and many were trampled upon.

The attending physicians say none of the injuries will result in fatalities.

Heterogenous is the only word that comes anywhere near describing the crowd which assembled in Central Park at Hammond, Ind., tonight to hear William Jennings Bryan. It is safe to say never before in the history of the little Hoosier City has there been such a gathering.

A reception was held at the Morton House for Mr. Bryan, after which he was escorted to the park. Fifteen thousand people were there to greet the Nebraskan when he and his party mounted the platform, and deafening cheers went up when Col. Le Grand T. Meyer, Chairman of the City Central committee, presented the candidate. Mr. Bryan wore his overcoat and a scull cap. The applause which went up when he stepped to the railing was of such a character as to make any man feel proud. Mr. Bryan's face lighted up, tired as he was, and his eyes sparkled.

There was much disappointment in his speech that followed. He was hoarse, and his words were not heard by one-third of the crowd. With the exception of denying the authorship of an editorial which the Omaha World-Herald printed regarding the soldiers, Mr. Bryan's remarks were of a routine nature. Thousands turned out with the expectation of hearing such oratory as brought him into prominence, but when that was not forthcoming they went away in disgust. The change in the sentiment of the audience was remarkable. The wave of discontentment seemed almost to lower the temperature, and before he was well into his speech the exodus began. His speech was only of twelve minutes' duration.

The few eloquent passages of his address, which was an appeal to what he termed "the common people," provoked considerable applause, but the noise of the feet of the departing hundreds drowned his hoarse and husky voice. Mr. Bryan said in part:

"I want for a moment to invite your attention to the paramount issue of this campaign. The money question is the question about which people are studying and thinking. I want you to understand what the gold standard means to those who toil for their living. The gold standard makes money dear, and as money becomes dear property becomes cheap, and when property is falling in price you have hard times; and I want you to remember, my friends, that no party has ever declared that hard times would be a good thing for the workingman, the farmer, or the business-man, or anybody except the money-changer and the holder of fixed incomes. [Great applause.]

"When our opponents go before the laboring man and tell him that the free coinage of silver will give him cheap dollars I want you laboring men to understand that the labor organizations of this country have declared in favor of free coinage at 16 to 1 [applause and cheers] and the laboring men know better what is good for them than the financiers do. [Continued applause and cheers.] I understand that some employers, I don't know whether they have done it here, but I have known men to do it elsewhere, have tried to convince their employés that under free coinage their pay would only be half as much as they now get. [Cries of "They do it here."] I want to call your attention to one thing. If under free coinage your dollars will only buy half as much, that means that your employers would get twice as much for what they produce, twice as many dollars as they do now, and if your employers get twice as many dollars as they do now, then they can pay you twice as many dollars as they do now, if they love you as well after election as they seem to love you now before election when they want your votes. [Great applause and laughter.] Now, my friends, just remember this: Whenever your employer tells you that under free coinage your wages will only be half as much, you tell him that you are not afraid that he will ever let you suffer, because he is loving you so much now, too much to let you be jeopardized by getting poor dollars.

"I saw a sign down in Nashville, Tenn., and I wish you would remember this sign, stretched over the door of a store, containing these words: 'If our employés don't vote as they please we will discharge them.' My friends, that is the right kind of a sign to have; instead of saying that if their employés do not vote as the managers want they will discharge them, these employers ought to put up the sign that they did in Tennessee, that if you do not vote as you please then you will be discharged. [Laughter and applause.]

"My friends, I recognize that in this campaign we have great influences against us. I recognize that our opponents are able to collect enormous campaign funds. I recognize that they are able to carry great excursions to their candidate. But, my friends, I believe that when I come to the people themselves instead of having them sent to me I can present our cause and appeal to the hearts of the American people. [Applause and cheering, after which three cheers were given for the speaker.] I believe that our cause is just, and that the people of this country cannot be corrupted by a large campaign fund, neither can they be intimidated by their employers. Our hope of victory lies not in a corruption fund, not in the employment of force, but in an honest appeal to the unpurchased and unpurchasable voters of the United States." [Cheers.]

MR. BRYAN'S TOUR OF INDIANA.

Brief Speeches at Noblesville, Cicero, Tipton, and Kokomo.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 7.—The special train bearing William Jennings Bryan and party left this city for Chicago over the Lake Erie and Western this morning. About 500 people were assembled at the station to give the nominee a parting cheer. Gov. Matthews and Chairman Martin of the State Popocratic committee and a party of prominent local Popocrats accompanied Mr. Bryan as far as Noblesville. Mr. Bryan rested well during the night, and was much refreshed this morning.

The first stop during the day was at Noblesville. Several thousand citizens of that place and the surrounding country were gathered. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Judge Davis, and spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: This campaign is resulting in more political changes than any recent campaign. We are told that the Democratic party is losing some of its prominent men. We are told that the Democratic party must succeed, if it succeeds, without the support of certain former Democratic leaders, but we rejoice that if we are to lose Democrats we are also to gain from those who have not heretofore acted with the Democratic party. There is this difference between those who go from us and those who come to us. Those who go from us advocate what the Democratic party has never advocated before, the gold standard, while the Republicans who come to us come to us because we advocate the same bimetallism that the Republican party has advocated. [Great applause.]

"The Republican candidate for the Presidency so late as 1891 made a speech at Toledo, in which he denounced Mr. Cleveland's policy, and said that by contracting the currency he had made money the master and all things else the servant.

Legislation and Silver.

"Your distinguished citizen, ex-Congressman Evans, has a right to think now what Mr. McKinley talked five years ago, even though Mr. McKinley does not think now what he thought then. [Applause.] They tell us that we cannot affect silver by legislation. The Republicans who act with us can take the report filed by Secretary Rusk in 1890 and they can point to pages where Mr. Rusk shows the effect of silver legislation on the prices of products and also adds that the rise in the price of silver has raised the price of farmers' products. If rising prices with the farmer were good then they are good now.

A stop of less than a minute was made at Cicero, where Mr. Bryan told the people that he was glad to see them, but he was not going to make a speech in a town named Cicero, for if he should chance to fall below Demosthenes or Cicero in a town of that name he would not be forgiven, and therefore he would save his speeches for other places.

Greeted by Cheers for McKinley.

Tipton turned out en masse to greet the candidate. He was introduced by J. M. Fippen and spoke in part as follows: "Ladies and Gentlemen: There are three forms of government, the monarchical form of government, which typifies power; the aristocratic form of government is accused by those who like it of being composed of the wise, but, my friends, a democracy and a democracy only gives hope of equality among people and justice and equality in legislation. [Applause.]

"On this money question people are divided and there is one test by which this money question shall be determined. We may doubt what may be the result of this campaign or succeeding campaigns, but if the people are honest and intelligent and patriotic we can be satisfied of this, that this money question will never be settled until the people have secured that kind of policy which they believe is the best kind of policy for all the people."

Kokomo, the next stop, is a Republican stronghold, and it was shown on Mr. Bryan's arrival there today. As the train pulled into the town the candidate stood on the rear platform and was greeted with cheers for his opponent from people wearing gold-bug badges. At the junction, where he took a carriage, there were many more adherents of the Republican faith and they evidently wanted the nominee to know what their convictions were. On his trip from the depot to the open lot where he spoke Bryan and McKinley were cheered alternately, but when he arrived on the platform he found himself with his own people again.

Money the Paramount Issue.

He was wildly cheered there by thousands of people, crowded together about the stand, and his remarks were liberally applauded. He said, in part:

"This year the money question is the paramount issue and people are studying it as they have not studied it before. Does the Republican party say that we shall have bimetallism when the American people want it? No, they want it now. Does it say that we shall have bimetallism when the American people need it? No, we need it now. According to the Republican platform we must maintain it forever if foreign nations insist upon our doing so. Republicans, you have in the past boasted that you were in favor of American policies. We bring to you a platform which proposes an American financial policy for the American people without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation of earth. Will you accept it? [Prolonged applause and cheering.]

In no place since his campaign began has Mr. Bryan received a more hearty welcome than he received at Logansport. There was not a disturbing element in the two meetings which he addressed after his arrival in that city at noon. The nominee spoke to two monster audiences, one at Riverside Park and the other from a stand erected near the center of the city. At the first meeting a large delegation of soldiers were near the stand carrying appropriate banners, and these men applauded the candidate from first to last. At Riverside Park he said, in part:

"The gold standard is not an American idea. It was never accepted by our people; it was brought to this country in the dark and without discussion, and has never, in a single campaign, received the indorsement of the voters of the United States. [Applause and cries of "It never will."] It has been kept here by fraud and deception. They have proposed issues, and when people have discussed issues and voted on issues, after the election was over they have got into line for this gold standard idea, and taken another step which the people did not contemplate.

North Judson turned out another big crowd to greet the candidate, and to them Mr. Bryan said in part:

"I notice a banner down here on which is 'Sound Money.' Why don't they tell us what they mean by 'sound money'? Why do they use ambiguous phrases? It is because sound money sounds better than the words they would use if they said what they meant by sound money."

At Crown Point Mr. Bryan spoke to 2,500 people for twenty minutes. The only point he tried to make was to caution the farmers that they were steadily and surely going to destruction with gold for a standard money.

GO TO HEAR HARRISON.

MANY ARE TURNED AWAY FROM THE HALL IN CINCINNATI.

Ex-President Declares No Legislation Can Change the Laws of Trade and That Man Nor His Laws Can Fix the Market Value of Anything—The Loss of Prosperity and the Popocratic Cry for Free Silver—Bryan's Theories Dissected.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 7.—The sky was clear but the weather cold and raw tonight, when ex-President Harrison, with his wife by his side, set out for Music Hall. The Blaine club, in uniform, led by a splendid band, served as his escort. All along the line of march the sidewalks were crowded with people. The shouting along the line was from a thousand throats at a time, and it never ceased. Thousands were unable to gain admission to the hall.

When ex-President Harrison arrived the applause was unbounded. It seemed as if it would never stop. Thomas McDougall presided, and introduced Gen. Harrison in a few words. Gen. Harrison said, in part:

"Fellow-citizens: Let us be comfortable. I have had a suspicion for some time that has settled tonight into a conviction. It is impossible to try to keep the Presidency very long out of Ohio. In this campaign the Republican party is fortunate in the fact that it presents to the voters of the United States a ticket that in its first name is great and wholly unexceptionable. Gov. McKinley, who was named by the convention at St. Louis, for President, is a man whose personal character is irreproachable.

"Gov. McKinley began his public life by offering himself when a youth for the defense of his flag in battle, and by bearing himself in scenes of danger and death with intrepedity and heroism. He has had a long public service in the Congress of the United States, and by his ability came to the front in that great body of the House of Representatives, occupying its most important positions in committee, and acquiring on the floor of the House party leadership. He is a marked man. Few men can more forcibly or attractively address their fellow-citizens, but he is more and something else than an orator. He is a man of action, and his actions are before us.

"The second man on the national ticket is a man of the highest character, a man who has conducted successfully a large and important business, a man of fidelity, and who holds in a high measure the confidence of his neighbors and friends.

"It is a historical fact that when the Republican administration went out we were in a time of great prosperity; the country was prosperous to an extent that never before had been attained. It is historically true that since the Democratic party has been brought to legislate the country has gone step by step from this pinnacle of prosperity to the very depth of business depression and distress.

"As Republicans the remedy we propose is that a harmonious, well-adjusted, revenue-producing, and protective tariff shall be substituted [applause]; that the revenues of the government shall be made adequate to its expenditure. We propose that the necessity for bond sales to replenish a diminished Treasury and to restore a wasting gold reserve shall be remedied by filling the Treasury of the United States with a definite revenue. We propose that the money of the country, whether in its various forms, silver and gold, shall every dollar of it be kept at parity with every other dollar. We propose that there shall be no distrust accompanying the dollars, paper or coin, that this government emits or authorizes. We believe that these things will restore the prosperity we have lost.

"We propose to maintain intact against every assault the constitutional right and duty of the President of the United States to enforce all national laws without asking the consent of the Governor of any State. We propose that the Federal judiciary shall be kept in the full and dignified discharge of every duty that the Constitution confides to it.

"Now it is proposed to coin silver dollars at 16 to 1 when the commercial ratio is 31 to 1. These men say they are followers of Jefferson. Mr. Bryan says we signed, proclaimed, and made good upon the battle field the Declaration of Independence. We whipped the British at Yorktown, and could do it at any appointed place. Now, being a Nation so powerful, he says, are we to be Britain's slaves when we have cast off our political shackles? [Applause.]

"Well, my friends, there are some things that human power cannot do. The individual can't do it. Nations cannot do it, and one of those things is to fix the market value of anything. Congress cannot fix the market value of silver or gold any more than it can fix the market value of wheat. There are laws of trade, and all the legislatures in the world cannot annul them. Now Bryan's proposition is that we shall have bimetallism of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; in other words, that we shall have by law a proclamation that a man shall give a dollar's worth of something for 50 cents' worth of something else. It is absolutely impossible."

RINGING WORDS BY TOM REED.

Enthusiasm with Which He Is Greeted Is Unsurpassed.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 7.—A reception which has never been surpassed in enthusiasm was that which awaited Thomas B. Reed, Roger Wolcott, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in Music Hall here tonight at the ratification of the national and State tickets by the Massachusetts Republicans.

The hall was simply packed with humanity from floor to ceiling fully two hours before the time for the meeting, while outside thousands went away, having no chance to reach the inside of the building. Mr. Reed's reception has never been surpassed in this State. He said, in part:

"We do not need to talk of protection for this country. Three elections, each more decisive than the other, have practically determined that question.

"But the main question now before us is the silver question. It has come upon us like the greenback agitation in 1878. It has the same causes, and in my judgment will have the same fate.

"With the rising tide of business in 1879 which followed specie resumption greenbackism disappeared from the face of the earth, perhaps never again to reappear. In like manner, when this election is over and business revives, this question of free coinage of silver by the United States single-handed and alone will disappear from public and private discussion.

"It seems, then, very clear, if we are to credit history and experience, that if we coin silver at 16 to 1 when its market value is 32 to 1 we should certainly go to a silver standard, and that standard will be below our present one."

REPUBLICAN LEADERS CONFIDENT.

Receive Reassuring News from Western States.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Reassuring intelligence comes to the Republican Congressional committee, particularly from alleged debatable ground in the West.

Senator Wilson of Washington says:

"We are making a great fight here and with proper effort will carry the State."

Representative Smith writes from Grand Rapids, Mich.: "Things look first rate here. We are gaining on silver sentiment each day."

Congressman Broderick of Kansas says: "The First District of Kansas is all right. It gives the ticket from 4,000 to 5,000 majority."

Congressman Leighty writes: "It begins to look as though Indiana will return the full Republican delegation."

George B. Clementson in Wisconsin writes Chairman Babcock from Lancaster: "I believe the silver sentiment among the Republicans of this State is daily diminishing, and it seems to be the same way in Western Iowa. At Prairie du Chien last Monday evening I met a dozen life-long Democrats, who swore by all that was good and holy that they would not waste their votes on Palmer, but would give them direct to McKinley."

CLAIMS MARYLAND FOR M'KINLEY.

Indiana and Other States as Viewed by Popocratic Eyes.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7.—United States Senator-elect Wellington, in speaking of the political situation in Maryland, said today: "I have received reliable reports of a complete and detailed character from every election district during the last few days. There is no doubt whatever as to the result. Maryland will go for McKinley by a large majority."

Richmond, Va., Oct. 7.—Gov. Matthews of Indiana has written the Richmond Staats Sentinel follows regarding the political situation in his State:

"Bryan will carry Indiana by a tremendous majority. Our people, especially in the country districts, are thoroughly aroused to the importance of the issue. My advices lead me to believe that Illinois will be for Bryan and Ohio may be put in the doubtful list."

Washington, D. C., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Secretary Lawrence Gardner of the Popocratic National committee has returned from the St. Louis convention of Popocratic clubs. He says:

"I return with absolute certainty that nothing can be done to stay the tide that will carry Bryan into the White House. The South and West are surely solid for Mr. Bryan, and in this I include Maryland. Kentucky is no longer in doubt. If the Republicans base their hopes of electing McKinley on carrying Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin their calculations rest on very unstable foundations."

Mexico, Mo., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Bourke Cockran of New York said as he passed through this city today: "I don't think anything about the result of the election. I know McKinley will be elected. His majority in New York will be about 200,000."

FLORIDA POPOCRATS TRY TO CHEAT

Gross Frauds Discovered by a Recount in Duval County.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Twenty-two counties complete give Bloxham [Popocrat] 17,168, Gunby [Rep.] 4,934, Weeks [Populist] 1,943. The same counties in 1892 gave Mitchell [Dem.] 20,634, Baskin [Pop.] 3,211. If the same ratio continues Bloxham will have a majority of 15,500, as against 24,000 for Mitchell [Dem.] in 1892. Counties reporting are mostly those which have heretofore gone heavily Democratic. It looks like Bloxham will have not over 12,000 majority.

The Chairman of the Democratic State Executive committee this evening claims between 20,000 and 25,000 majority for Bloxham.

To stop gross frauds being perpetrated in the count and to prevent a bloody riot Circuit Judge Rhydon M. Call took charge of the ballot boxes in this county late last night. The law provides for a public count, but the election managers disregarded the law and were carrying on the count in secret. The Judge summoned W. F. Coachman, Chairman of the regular Democratic committee, and bitterly denounced him, alleging Coachman was responsible for the frauds.

In the recount it was found that the election managers had perpetrated gross frauds, and the official count completed today gives this county to the Independent Democrats and Republicans by a large majority.

A queer feature of the election is that the present Governor, H. M. Mitchell, has been elected Circuit Court Clerk at Tampa. The Governor stumped the county for the place, but was nearly beaten by the Populist official.

FUSION IS REFUSED IN INDIANA.

Candidates on the Populist Ticket in the State Refuse to Withdraw.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—It is learned today that Candidate Bryan last night met the middle-of-the-road Populist candidates at the Grand Hotel and made an appeal to them to lay aside their differences and unite on the fusion ticket. For two days the Populist State committee has been in session with their candidates on the State ticket, and the meeting adjourned tonight without a fusion agreement. The candidates refuse to withdraw and the State ticket will go on the official ballot. There is no little criticism by the middle-of-the-roaders of Mr. Bryan's attempt to meddle in Indiana politics. The only hope of the Popocrats now is that the Populist fusion on Electors will go through. The fusionists and anti-fusionists each have an Electoral ticket now, and there is a struggle between the two factions to have W. M. Motsinger, who was Chairman of their State convention, certify one or the other to the State Board of Election Commissioners. Motsinger is down in the country somewhere and messengers were sent after him today from each faction.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Oct. 7.—After an all-day's session here of the full Democratic State committee with the Populist Executive committee a fusion of the Electors has been arranged. By the agreement the Democratic Electors, St. Clair and Woods, will be withdrawn, and the Populists, Bassell and Houston, substituted.

OBJECTIONS TO PARTY NOMINATIONS

Official Documents Filed with the Secretary of State.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Objections have been filed with the Secretary of State by Joseph P. Schwab to the nomination of William Edgar, Popocratic candidate for the House in the Eleventh Senatorial District; by A. R. Greenburg to the nomination of W. D. Wilcox, Populist candidate for the House in the Eleventh Senatorial District; by Fred E. Eldred to the nomination of Michael W. Robinson, candidate for Congress in the Seventh District; by A. W. Davison to Joseph Reardon, candidate for member of the Board of Equalization in the same district; by Peter Brewer to P. F. Garney, candidate for the House in the Ninth Senatorial District; by John Wieszchowski to the nomination of Sherman P. Cody, candidate for the House in the Second Senatorial District; and by W. B. Burns to the nomination of Solomon Van Praag, candidate for the House in the First Senatorial District.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 7.—Secretary of State McGaffey this afternoon gave a decision sustaining the protest of the Silver Republicans against the use of the Republican name and emblem by the McKinley party. Should this protest be sustained by the Supreme Court the McKinley people will have no ballot in this State as they neglected to file by petition before the time for so doing expired.

Registration Exceeds Vote of 1892.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The registration

R. & CO.
ETS.
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Winter Clothing--for
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in tricots—blue and black
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MAKE YOUR FEET GLAD
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The physicians had failed
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My father procured a set of
DIES, and in three weeks the
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ss. I was entirely cured. My
and my complexion clearer
had ever been before.
N A. SMITH, Sunbury, Pa.
TREATMENT. — Warm baths
SOAP, gentle applications of
MENT), and mild doses of CUTI-
, greatest of humor cures.
the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.
VENT, 50c. and $1. POTTER DRUG
, Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Cure Eczema," mailed free.
RELIEF.
AND PREVENTS
Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis,
Swelling of the Joints,
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SM, NEURALGIA,
CHILBLAINS, HEADACHE,
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medial agent in the world that
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as RADWAY'S READY
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Dr. 55 ELM STREET,
W YORK.
Weak Back
What It Means
How to Cure.
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Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.
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IT GIVES CURRENTS YOU
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new, illustrated book, "Three
should be read by every man
test weakness. Sent free.
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, CHICAGO.
or. Clark and Madison-sts.
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D. 1862.

ROSEBERY IS TO LEAVE.

LIBERAL LEADER FINDS HIMSELF WITHOUT SUPPORTERS.

Late Premier of England Quits the Leadership of His Party Because of His Views on the Eastern Question—Gladstone's Opposition Hurts Him Most Severely—Says He Finds Himself Without Explicit Support from Any Quarter.

London, Oct. 7.—The Earl of Rosebery, the late Premier on the Liberal Government in succession to Mr. Gladstone, has written to Mr. Thomas Ellis, Liberal member of Parliament from Merionethshire and the first Liberal whip, saying that he has resigned the leadership of the Liberal party. Lord Rosebery says in the course of his letter:

"The recent course of events makes it necessary to clear the air. I find myself in apparent difference with a considerable mass of Liberals on the Eastern question, and there is the same conflict of opinion with Mr. Gladstone, who must necessarily always exercise matchless authority in the party, while scarcely from any quarter do I receive explicit support. The situation, except as it regards Mr. Gladstone, is not altogether new. But I complain of no one and I only regret that I should appear to divide the energies and to try the faith of the Liberals.

"This question, however, is above personal considerations, and in coming to speech I must speak my mind and must speak it without reference to the party. Under these circumstances it is best for the party and for myself that I should speak, not as a leader, but as a free man.

"Consequently I beg to notify you that the leadership of the party, so far as I am concerned, is vacant. I resume my Liberal action.

"I can only feel the deepest gratitude and regret at parting with you and those who, like you, have given me such loyal coöperation under circumstances so difficult."

Lord Rosebery expressed himself on Sept. 18 with reference to the public agitation in England for intervention in Turkey by Great Britain by saying:

"For England to interfere in Turkey without the consent of the powers would involve a European war."

In contrast to this view of Lord Rosebery is the attitude assumed by Mr. Gladstone in his carefully considered speech at Liverpool on Sept. 24.

BARS OUT UNCLE SAM'S WARSHIPS.

Sultan Will Not Allow Them to Pass the Dardanelles.

Constantinople, Oct. 6, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 7.—It was announced semi-officially here today that the Turkish Government, after weighing the matter over and consulting with certain advisers, has come to the decision not to admit the United States cruiser Bancroft through the Dardanelles, and therefore it will not be able to act as the guardship of the United States Legation in these waters.

The Porte, it is added, has also decided not to admit the guardships of Greece and Holland, which countries also proposed to have a ship stationed in the Bosphorus as a guardship and to furnish men to guard their legations in case of emergencies. It should be added, however, that the United States Government is not known to have presented through its Minister, Mr. Terrell, a formal demand for the passage of the Bancroft or any other United States warship through the Straits of the Dardanelles, and it is recalled that Greece, in 1888, was allowed to have a guardship in the Bosphorus.

The exact ground upon which the Turkish Government takes its stand in this case is not stated, but it is known in official circles here that Russia has objected to the presence in the Bosphorus of United States, Grecian, or Dutch guardships.

Based on the Berlin Treaty.

The objections to the presence of the extra guardships here are said, according to general report, to be based on the Berlin agreement, which excludes from naval representation in the Bosphorus any powers that were not party to that agreement, and that, therefore, the United States cannot be allowed to send a warship to the Straits of the Dardanelles. It is believed that Mr. Terrell a month ago sent an urgent request to Washington for a United States war vessel. It is further intimated that the United States Government will insist, by force if necessary, upon the presence of the Bancroft in the Bosphorus, taking the ground that such a step would not be an unfriendly act to Turkey, in view of all the circumstances in the case, and that the protection of lives and property of American citizens made it necessary.

The Turkish Government has also sent a circular to the different embassies, demanding the right to search foreign vessels passing Constantinople for Armenians. It is believed that the powers will not accede to this request, as, up to the present, Armenians who have sought refuge on board of British or French vessels have been protected by the guardships here until the vessels on which they had sought refuge sailed for their destination.

Bancroft Sent to Smyrna.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 7.—The action of the Turkish Government in giving it to be understood that no guardships of the powers parties to the treaty of Paris shall be admitted to passage through the Dardanelles is looked upon here as a shrewd piece of diplomacy. The fact is that thus far the United States has not made any formal request to have a guardship at Constantinople, and this announcement in advance of the preference of a request renders it improbable that one will be preferred.

The purposes of this government in sending the little Bancroft to Turkey have been carefully concealed both by the State and Navy Departments, and even now it is not possible to secure an official admission that it was intended to send it to Constantinople. Beyond doubt, however, it was the purpose to have it near Constantinople, and that, if events assumed a serious phase, Minister Terrell might seek the firman necessary to insure it safe passage through the straits. This purpose was at last made clear yesterday, when the little boat sailed from Gibraltar for Smyrna, only 150 miles distant from Constantinople, an easy day's sail, and this is probably the reason for the semi-official announcement of the position of the Turkish Government.

MUCH MYSTERY IN THE CASTLE CASE

High Standing of the Prisoners in San Francisco.

London, Oct. 7.—There is an air of considerable mystery about the case of Walter Michael Castle, the American merchant; Ella Castle, his wife; and Fred Castle, his 10-year-old son, who were arrested yesterday at the Hotel Cecil, and were charged at the Marlborough Street Police Court with stealing several sable and chinchilla skins worth 221 ($105) from three firms.

The manager of the Hotel Cecil, where the party was stopping, said today that the Castles arrived there on Sept. 26 from the continent. During their stay at the hotel, he said, there had been absolutely nothing in their conduct which was noteworthy or suspicious. They seemed to be quiet and most respectable people, and he was astonished when the police came to arrest them.

No further charges have as yet been preferred against the Castles. The police confess themselves to be much puzzled by the case. The evidence against the prisoners seems to be confined to the fact that they had entered the shops making the complaint, and after examining the furs left without buying any. The furriers missed the goods immediately afterwards, and notified the police. The latter claim that they found the missing furs together with much jewelry and some old hand-painted china in the Castles' trunks at the Hotel Cecil.

Mr. Hodson, director for Philip Morris & Son, has taken charge of the boy, Fred Castle, and has engaged shrewd counsel in the case.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 7.—The relatives of Walter Michael Castle, the wealthy San Francisco merchant, who with his wife was arrested yesterday in London on a charge of theft, have made energetic appeals to the State Department at Washington for interference on Mr. Castle's behalf.

Secretary Olney telegraphed that he had cabled to Ambassador Bayard, directing him to investigate the matter at once and report to him.

The arrest of Mr. Castle and his wife has caused a tremendous sensation here on account of their wealth and social prominence.

The firm of Castle Bros. is one of the largest and wealthiest in San Francisco. Walter is the eldest of the three brothers, their father having died some time ago. He was born in this city in 1855. After going through the local public schools he spent three years in the College of Brussels, Belgium, and one in the University of London.

LOSS OF $30,000,000 AT GUAYAQUIL.

Most Important Buildings in the City Burned.

Lima, Peru, Oct. 7.—The fire at Guayaquil, Ecuador, which is said to have destroyed fifteen squares of that town, included the most important buildings in it. Among the buildings known to have been destroyed are four banks, all the foreign consulates, all the hotels except one, two churches, all the principal business houses, the military barracks, and the arsenal. Guayaquil has been burned from the postoffice to the custom-house, the flames extending from the bank of the river.

It is estimated that the amount of the loss will reach as high as £6,000,000 sterling ($30,000,000). The insurance amounts to £500,000 ($2,500,000).

Thousands of persons are left homeless.

The fire is believed to have been caused by an incendiary.

COMPETITOR CASES ARE REMANDED.

Finding of the Spanish Supreme Court Made Known.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 7.—It has been officially made known to the State Department that the Spanish Supreme Court at Madrid, after due consideration, has found that the proceedings of the naval court martial which convicted the prisoners taken from the schooner Competitor of being filibusters and sentenced them to death were erroneous. It is assumed here that the case has been remanded for another trial before a civil court, as is guaranteed by the Cushing protocol.

GALE OFF ENGLAND'S SOUTH COAST.

Large Quantities of Wreckage Floating in Various Harbors.

Southampton, Oct. 7.—A fierce gale is raging along the southern coast of England and much damage to shipping is reported. Large quantities of wreckage are floating in various harbors. The North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, Capt. Hellmers, which sailed from New York on Sept. 29, arrived here at an early hour this morning and reported having experienced a terrific gale in the English Channel.

DIAZ'S RE-ELECTION IS ANNOUNCED.

Church Bells Rung and General Joyful Demonstrations.

City of Mexico, Mex., Oct. 7.—The formal announcement was made tonight of the reëlection of Gen. Diaz for the four-year term beginning on Dec. 1. Bells in the cathedral and churches were rung and there is general rejoicing.

New Railways in China.

Pekin, Oct. 5.—Consent has been given by the Chinese Government for the building of a branch of the Siberian railway across Northern Manchuria [for the benefit of Russia], with a preëmption clause giving China the right of purchasing this branch after thirty years. Permission to construct a branch through Southern Manchuria was refused. Shang Taotai, the Director of Railways, will probably obtain the concession for the Hankow-Pekin line.

Salvini Not Dead.

London, Oct. 7.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Florence, Italy, telegraphs that there is no truth in the rumor that Alexander Salvini is dead, which has found currency in the United States.

Did De Lesseps Commit Suicide?

Paris, Oct. 7.—It is rumored that Victor de Lesseps, a son of the late Count de Lesseps, who died yesterday, committed suicide. It was at first supposed that the injuries which caused his death were the result of a fall.

Gen. Trochu.

Tours, France, Oct. 7.—Gen. Trochu, who defended Paris until it surrendered to the German army in January, 1871, is dead.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST DETECTIVE

Alleged Pickpockets at Indianapolis Say McSherry, a Pinkerton Man, Is a Murderer.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Serious charges against Pinkerton Detective Michael Maloney of Chicago were made here today by a number of alleged pickpockets arrested at the Bryan meetings yesterday by Maloney. "Dice-Box" MacGuire and "Tommy" Goehegan of Chicago were among the number of "grafters" taken in and claim that for eight years Maloney, then known in Chicago under the name of McSherry, was one of their pals.

McSherry killed his man in Chicago, and Goehegan claims that he and the other friends of McSherry drugged the main witness in the murder case, keeping him locked up three days, so that McSherry escaped with a year's sentence. They told the police of numerous crimes in which McSherry had been implicated. There was no evidence against the alleged crooks when their cases were called today, and a continuance was taken until Friday.

ASSESSED VALUATION AS EQUALIZED.

State Board Adds $45,213,929 on Cook County Property—Total for the State Is $733,647,260.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 7.—The State Board of Equalization today adopted the report of the General Equalization committee. The same shows:

Total assessed valuation in Cook County, $207,530,692; equalized value, $252,744,621. Amounts added to Cook County personal property, $7,358,063; lands, $4,260,463; lots, $33,694,798. Total amount added to Cook County, $45,213,929.

Assessed value personal property entire State, $120,428,916; lands, $320,474,124; lots, $279,306,191. Equalized value same, personal, $120,928,855; lands, $310,650,753; lots, $299,932,178.

Railroad property assessed by local Assessors, personal, $628,751; lands, $440,754; lots, $875,752. Equalized value same, personal, $705,213; lands, $399,812; lots, $1,030,449.

Grand total assessed value entire State, $731,215,488; grand total equalized value entire State, $733,647,260.

TEN YEARS OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Figures for 1896 Show an Upward Tendency and Commercial Depression May Be Ended.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 7.—A statement issued by the Agricultural Department shows that the total commerce of the United States, including imports and exports, for the ten years ended June 30 last was $16,013,205,388, or a yearly average of more than $1,600,000,000. Compared with the annual average of this ten-year period the statement says the figures for 1896 show an upward tendency, not quite so marked as the gain of 1895, but sufficient to warrant the hope that unless some new disturbing factor arises the commercial depression of 1894-'95 is a thing of the past, and our commerce, the measure of general prosperity, will soon resume its former dimensions.

BISHOP WALKER GOES TO NEW YORK.

Western Diocesan Council Selects North Dakota Prelate Over the Rev. Dr. Stone of Chicago.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Bishop William David M. Walker of North Dakota was elected Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Western New York today at the Diocese Council. After the first ballot taken this morning, in which Bishop Walker led, the Rev. Dr. Robins of Albany was withdrawn and Dr. Langford of New York, Dr. Stone of Chicago, and Dr. Lindsay of Boston were left in the order named. The sixth ballot was:

Nominees.	Clergy.	Laity.
Walker	51	46
Stone	34	21
Scattering. 5.		

CZAR SEEING THE SIGHTS

PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INTEREST IN PARIS ARE VISITED.

Greeted Everywhere by Demonstrations of Enthusiasm from the Crowds—The Autocrat of the Russias Stands in Contemplation at the Tomb of the Great Napoleon—Pale, Abstracted, and Suffering from Fatigue.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Under the guidance of President Faure the Czar and the Czarina set out early today to visit the principal points of interest in Paris.

Wherever they went they were greeted by demonstrations of enthusiasm equal to those which characterized the conduct of the crowds yesterday.

First the imperial visitors were taken to the Cathedral of Notre Dame, from which they were escorted to the Pantheon. At the latter place they spent a few moments beside the tomb of the late President Carnot. Subsequently they were shown through the Hotel des Invalides, where there were assembled a large number of pensioners of all ranks of the French army.

At the tomb of Napoleon the Great the Czar stood for a few moments as if in contemplation.

The Czar shows plainly that he is suffering from fatigue, being pale and abstracted. The Czarina, however, bears up well under the strain of travel and sight-seeing, and acknowledges the plaudits of the throngs along the streets by gracious smiles.

Inauguration of a Bridge.

After luncheon at the Russian Embassy, at which many prominent French and Russian officials and ladies were present, their Majesties drove out to inaugurate the new bridge, to be named the Alexander III. bridge, and at 2:30 p. m. were met at the site of the bridge by President Faure, the usual immense crowds cheering and bright sunshine prevailing. The imperial standard of Russia was hoisted, the Russian anthem was played, and the ceremonies were carried out without a hitch.

President Faure stood beside the Czar and Czarina. Grouped around them were the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, Ministers, and Cabinet officers, and further back were the members of the diplomatic corps. The stands erected for the Senators, members of the Chamber of Deputies, and Mayors of the different towns, etc., were heavily loaded and the entire vicinity was packed densely with people.

Paul Mounet read the stanza composed for the occasion by José Heredia, to whom the Czar asked to be presented, warmly shaking hands with the poet. The Czarina also extended her hand, which Heredia kissed.

M. Poucher, the Minister of Commerce, then delivered a short address, begging his Majesty, in the name of the government of the republic, to lay the first stone of the bridge, and thus accord to a great work of civilization and peace his high appreciation and gracious patronage of the Empress.

After the Czar and Czarina had signed the formal document prepared for the occasion, the Czar was handed a trowel by President Faure, with which his Majesty spread a small portion of mortar and tapped the corner stone with a mallet.

Maidens Kiss the Czarina's Hand.

At the same moment a boat in which were a group of maidens dressed in white left the right bank of the river and crossed the stream to the place of the ceremony, where they presented the Czarina with a silver vase containing some splendid flowers.

The Czarina, accepting the gift, extended her hands to the maidens, each of whom bowed deeply and kissed them.

Their Majesties and President Faure then drove to the mint and from there to the French Institute. At the latter place M. Le Gouve made a speech of welcome, during the visit of Peter the Great and M. Coppée read an ode to the imperial visitors.

The latter afterwards signed the minutes of the meeting and proceeded to visit the Hotel de Ville.

At the Hotel de Ville.

The Place de l'Hôtel de Ville was profusely decorated with flags and the tapers were already lighted as the imperial party arrived. Their appearance was the signal for choirs and orchestras stationed in the stands to burst into a hymn of welcome, which was followed by the "Marseillaise" and the Russian hymn.

President Faure, with the Czar and Czarina on either side of him, ascended the steps amid the cheers of the crowds, the troops presenting arms, the drums rolling, and the bugles sounding a fanfare.

Magnificent Winter Garden.

In reply to an address by the President of the Municipal Council the Czar simply expressed his thanks. He traversed the provost's hall while choirs of the opera and of the Conservatoire sang the Russian hymn, accompanied by the band of the Garde Republicaine, and entered the Cour d'Honneur, which was transformed into a magnificent winter garden, marble statues being placed here and there among flower beds, while illuminated fountains played amidst the flower beds. At the further end of the garden a crimson staircase rose from the banks of flowers.

The imperial Russian pair, escorted by M. Baudin, ascended the staircase, and halfway up turned and admired the fairylike scene, the spectators from the balconies overlooking the court cheering wildly in the meantime. The Czar and Czarina then continued their ascent till they reached the Hall of Caryatides, where they stopped and gazed upon the onyx vase given to Paris by Czar Alexander III., father of the present Czar. Thence they entered the Hall of Fêtes, where 4,000 persons were awaiting them standing, the somber evening dress of the men being relieved by the bright costumes of the ladies. The hall was ablaze with light.

The Russian sovereigns were then seated with President Faure between them on a sort of throne, the dignitaries of their suite and of the French Government who were designated to attend upon them being grouped around while they listened to the concert.

The imperial party left the Hôtel de Ville at 6 o'clock and returned to the Russian Embassy.

The vast throng of people and the irresistable rush in the vicinity of the Russian Embassy were so great tonight that it was feared that there must be many accidents. The frantic enthusiasm in every part of the city tonight is greater even than it was yesterday.

The illuminations tonight are repeated in all of the public buildings and the numerous private buildings on a grand scale.

Dinner at the Russian Embassy.

President Faure arrived at the Russian Embassy at 7 o'clock, as the guest of honor at a dinner of forty-five covers. The Czar presided, Mme. Faure being placed upon his right. The Czarina sat opposite the Czar, with President Faure upon her right.

The Czar and Czarina and President and Mme. Faure, after the dinner, drove to the Théâtre Française, arriving there at 10 o'clock to attend the gala performance. The performance of De Musset's "Caprice" and of selections from "Le Cid" and "Les Femmes Savantes" terminated at midnight with the playing by the band of the "Marseillaise," the audience, including the Czar and Czarina, standing during the playing.

They were accorded tumultuous applause at this and their Majesties smiled graciously in reply. At the Czar's request their route from the theater was changed, and instead of passing through the Rue de Rivoli as on the arrival, the cortége traversed the Avenue de l'Opera and the Rue de la Paix.

The Russian Embassy was reached by the Czar and Czarina, still escorted by President Faure, at 12:30 o'clock.

The performance at the Opera yesterday evening terminated abruptly in the middle of the ballet, owing to the illness of the Czar, which, it is said, was occasioned by the bad cooking at the Elysée Palace.

MURDERED MAN MAY BE G. HAMMOND.

Body Found Near Guthrie, Ok., Is Thought to Be That of a Chicago Chemist.

Guthrie, Ok., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The body of a murdered man supposed to be George Hammond, a chemist of Chicago, was found near Rocky Basin in Washita County yesterday by Deputy Marshals. Letters found on the body were addressed to George Hammond, Chicago, and bore the Palmer House stamp. The body was interred near where it was found.

One of the George Hammonds, whose name appears in the Chicago directory, formerly was employed by a South Water street firm and has been missing for several months. This Hammond had been annoyed by the notoriety gained by another Hammond, who was arrested under sensational circumstances last summer. It is supposed that he left the city in consequence

KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

(Continued from first page.)

corner of it down the woman's throat, till the blood gushed out and formed a red pool upon the floor. Then, exhausted by his efforts, he relaxed his hold on his wife and paused in his awful work to take breath.

The woman stirred slightly, it seems, and in an instant he had throttled her again and thrown her to the floor. In her frantic fight for life Mrs. Nitz had pushed the bed into the corner, and the man had plenty of room in which to work.

Stabbed to the Heart.

Straightening out the body he thrust his long surgical knife twice into the still beating heart.

For some time he must have sat and watched the dead body of his wife at his feet. Then, according to the police theory, he was aroused to fury by the memory of some past quarrel and attacked the helpless figure again, sinking the long blade a third and fourth time into the lungs of the murdered woman. After a while Dr. Nitz told his father the wife had gone away and that he would have to get his own supper. Then he locked the bedroom door, shutting in all trace of his crime, and, according to the old man, sat down in the parlor.

Half an hour later he stole quietly out of the flat and into the street. It is not known where he went, but his memoranda indicated that he visited a down-town restaurant. Later he returned to his home. In the Addison street side of the flat building are two doors leading into the cellar. By one of these the doctor must have entered the gloomy basement, locking the door behind him. There he remained, it is supposed, in breathless waiting for the approach of the police, who sooner or later he knew would seek him there.

At 8 o'clock Louis Schumacher, his brother-in-law by his first marriage, returned to the flat with the worse than orphaned children. Unlocking the front door he entered the doctor's office. The house was dark and quiet.

Mr. Schumacher called for the doctor, but received no answer. Then, lighting the gas, he began to examine the apartment. His search led him to the bedroom. The key was still in the lock and he flung open the door.

Stumbles Over the Body.

The room was apparently empty, but as he stepped forward he stumbled over a body on the floor. Stooping down his hand was met with blood, and with a cry of horror he rushed from the room.

Crying to the children not to enter he hastened across the street to Brown's drug store and telephoned to the Sheffield Avenue Police Station that a murder had been committed.

Seated in the drug store was Dr. Nitz' sister-in-law, Katie Brander, whom he had ordered out of the house in the morning. A few minutes later the police found her and the children gazing at the dead body in the little back bedroom.

A glance showed Capt Schuettler the woman was dead and he turned to look for her slayer. With him were Lieut. Hutchinson and Policeman Barnum.

"Try the cellar," said the Captain, and they rushed down-stairs.

One door they found locked. The other was nailed up and had not been open apparently for years.

Leaving one of his men to guard it, however, Capt. Schuettler ran back to the other entrance.

Doctor Brought to Bay.

He shook it and called for Nitz to come out, but received no reply. Listening attentively he heard the heavy breathing of some one crouched within.

"We've got him. He's in here," whispered the Captain.

There were no tools at hand to break in the door, so the big police Captain, stepping back, hurled himself against the door. It creaked, but resisted the shock, and again the Captain threw his shoulder against the panels. This time it gave way.

As he stumbled over the threshold there came a flash and report from within.

"Bring a lantern," shouted the Captain, and when a light was brought he saw crouched on the floor a few feet away the body of the murderer. Dr. Nitz had added suicide to the list of his fiend's crimes and cheated the law of its revenge.

When they reached his side the man was dead, with the revolver still grasped in his hand.

Sketch of Dr. Nitz.

Dr. Nitz had his office at Addison and Ashland avenues, where the murder was committed, for over two years. He formerly lived at No. 800 North Halsted street, moving to Ashland avenue when he married his second wife. The doctor was born in Bavaria fifty-four years ago and had lived for many years in Chicago. For a time he ran a grocery house in Blue Island avenue, but took up the study of medicine eighteen years ago. He was graduated from Rush Medical College in 1880 and made a specialty of children's diseases. He owned considerable property, and the building where he lived is valued at $20,000. He wanted to sell it, but his wife refused her consent, and this added another to the many discords in their family life.

GREWSOME MEMORANDA FOUND.

Dr. Nitz Describes the Sensations of an Uxoricide.

At the morgue a physician's prescription book was found upon the dead man, in which were found memoranda relating to the killing and attendant circumstances, and giving certain directions in regard to the doctor's affairs.

The memoranda are as follows:

"3 p. m.—With two stabs in the lungs she will go under.

"3:30—She died game. If she had not been such a base, mean woman, she would have been a very good woman.

"5:25—Bought a revolver on State street; my deliverer.

"5:45—Loaded the revolver. I must right here say she was a Tartar during her life. She willed, but she made a hard fight for the coup de grace. Ultima ratio."

At this point was inserted a sentence in German, which, translated, reads:

"When man has no further joy in life, then it is time to die. Yours truly,

"MYSELF."

After this appears the following:

"6 p. m.—At the Tosetti ordered my stew; pulse good and quiet; composed. My last comforter ready for business. I admire the philosophy of that bold, bad woman. I found out she hated to die.

"7:20 p. m.—Corner Lincoln and Sheffield avenues—I hereby designate my brother-in-law, Louis Schumacher, No. 928 School street, and Mr. Bernard Sinank of the Rock Island railroad as managers for my children. Everything I have got in this world goes to my dearly beloved children, Alma and Ingomar Nitz. Louis Schumacher knows what to do. I have posted him.

"Mr. Bernard Sinank: Please give my compliments to Gottlieben. Please tell her to be proud of her education to my calf. She will know what it means."

STATEMENT BY CAPT. SCHUETTLER.

He Tells of Finding Dr. Nitz in the Death Agony.

Capt. Herman Schuettler of the Sheffield Avenue Station was well acquainted with Dr. Nitz and his family.

"At 8:26 o'clock tonight," said the Captain, "Brown, the druggist at Addison and Halsted streets, called me up on the telephone and told me there was a murder up there. We made a fast run to Dr. Nitz's house, and discovered the basement door locked. With men guarding the house I attempted to break in the rear door.

"There was a pistol shot and I at first thought the doctor was insane and would probably shoot at any one who entered. I broke in the door and found the doctor on his knees against the wall. He had shot himself in the head as he stood at the door while we were trying to break it in."

DUMAS TRIES HIS OLD GAME AGAIN.

Frenchman Who Locked Detective Bailey in a Palmer House Room Is Arrested in Boston.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—E. G. Cye Byron Dumas, an old offender, was arrested in this city this afternoon charged with obtaining money by means of worthless checks.

When he was arrested in 1892 he left the town, and on being traced to Chicago locked a detective in a room and fled to St. Louis. Dumas claims to be a cousin of the celebrated French novelist. He is 36 years of age.

DEFEAT OF MGR. IRELAND

ULTRAMONTANE PARTY SAID TO BE IN POWER AGAIN.

Interpretation of the Removal of Bishop Keane from the Rectorship of the Catholic University in Washington—Archbishop Corrigan May Have Obtained His Revenge—Reaction in His Favor at the Vatican—Other News from New York.

New York, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The deposition of Bishop Keane from the rectorship of the Catholic University at Washington, which was announced immediately after the arrival of Mgr. Martinelli, the new papal delegate, has been regarded as the first sign of a movement that is to shake the entire American Catholic hierarchy. There has been friction between the Ultramontane and Liberal factions ever since Archbishop Ireland took his memorable stand on the American school question.

A prominent layman of New York, whose influence at Rome has always been recognized, said today:

"It means nothing less than a restoration of the supremacy of the Ultramontane or clerical party in the American Church. As such it must be regarded as the most important in the history of the church since Archbishop Ireland appealed to Rome to sustain him as against the clericals, and especially the Archbishop of New York, in the famous school question.

Reaction of Sentiment.

"Now it appears Archbishop Corrigan has found at the Vatican a reaction of sentiment in his favor. It would, perhaps, not be too much to say that after five years' waiting he has his revenge. For if anything is clear it is that the arrival of Mgr. Martinelli, and especially the removal of Bishop Keane, is distasteful to the Ireland party.

"The Archbishop of St. Paul, whose impetuosity long since won for him the sobriquet of the 'sanctified blizzard,' has permitted himself to express for publication both his surprise and his anger. He has even said that the removal of Bishop Keane means death to the university, and that the rector 'might be restored at the next meeting of the directors this autumn.'

"Archbishop Ireland is one of the directors of the university, and Bishop Keane was removed by a letter bearing the sign manual of Leo XIII.

"Archbishop Ireland's influence at Rome is said to have been waning for some time. The urgency of his private affairs in St. Paul may have prevented him from giving to his interests at the Vatican the benefit of that forceful and winning personality which served him so well in former years. Meantime Archbishop Corrigan has been represented at court by his counsel, Col. George Bliss, who, if I remember correctly, spent in Rome a year taken from an absorbing and lucrative law practice."

MRS. CLEVELAND AT A GOLF GAME.

President Is a Guest on Board the Yacht Oneida.

New York, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—President Cleveland, Private Secretary Thurber, and Commodore E. C. Benedict reached Greenwich, Conn., from Buzzard's Bay at an early hour this morning on Mr. Benedict's yacht Oneida. They landed several hours later at Mr. Benedict's mansion at Indian Harbor, and joined the Cleveland family on the veranda overlooking the sound.

Mrs. Cleveland and her friends were driven in the afternoon to the Fairfield County Golf club. Mrs. Cleveland looked over the course, but did not play.

The President and Mr. Benedict called on former Sheriff John Dayton, who is a personal friend of Mr. Cleveland, and then drove around Putnam Lake and Rockwood Lake. The President will hurry to Washington, but Mrs. Cleveland will stop at Indian Harbor until Friday or Saturday.

ABANDONS HIS TOUR OF THE WORLD.

President Cleveland Perfects Plans for a Future Summer Home.

New York, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—It was the intention of President Cleveland to make a tour of the world after March 4, but for many reasons he has abandoned his original idea and will spend next summer in and about New York. He has purchased about sixty acres of land at Hempstead, Long Island, and in the early spring a modest little cottage will be built there. Later in the season he will go to the Berkshire Hills. The 7,000 acres of land which William C. Whitney purchased and presented to his son, Henry Payne Whitney, and the latter's bride, it is said, includes 1,000 acres bought for the President, and that later on it is his intention to have erected there a magnificent summer home.

POPOCRATS GET A $20,000 CHECK.

Donor Is the Owner of Gold Mines and Produces No Silver.

New York, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—"It is not often in this campaign that we see a check for $20,000, so you may imagine how surprised and gratified I was to find one for that amount in my mail this afternoon."

Treasurer St. John of the National Popocratic committee looked pleased as he made this announcement.

"The check," he added, "bore the signature of a man who is known all over the country as one of the largest gold miners in America. The man has mines in the Far West and doesn't produce any silver that I know of. I know his signature well, for he has made several other contributions since the opening of the campaign. None of them, however, was for such a handsome sum."

OPPOSITION TO THE SUGAR TRUST.

Stocks Decline on the Apparent Verification of Rumors.

New York, Oct. 7.—For some days rumors have been circulating in connection with the declining tendency in Sugar stock of impending opposition on a very large scale to the American Sugar Refining company. The stock today declined to 108⅛ on heavy selling. Rumors have crystallized into the statement that Arbuckle Bros., coffee merchants, had decided to go into the sugar refining business. Members of the firm decline to make any statement on the subject, but good information in the sugar trade confirms the reports.

Chicagoans at New York Hotels.

The following Chicagoans are registered at the New York hotels today:

Stuart—C. A. Hull.
Albermarle—C. K. Brown.
Albert—J. P. Lornebarner, H. G. Saylor.
Belvidere—G. Fuller.
Cosmopolitan—G. D. Coleman.
Continental—J. Wolf, J. L. Mathews.
Fifth Avenue—Mrs. C. S. Schwartz.
Gilsey—J. Riley.
Grand Union—J. Lynn and wife.
Hoffman—M. Laurence.
Holland—G. W. Sheldon.
Imperial—F. S. Terry, Mrs. F. A. Rusgell.
Murray Hill—H. F. Akin, O. W. Norton.
Marlborough—W. J. Lloyd.
Sinclair—G. P. Baldwin.
Stuart—C. A. Hull.
St. Denis—G. P. Baldwin, G. H. Curtis.
Vendome—L. Wormser.
Windsor—J. B. Sherman and wife.

To Pay No More Patent Royalties.

The Western Union Telegraph company has done nothing towards renewing its contract with the American Bell Telephone company, which will expire in about three weeks. It is probable that relations between the companies will continue as before, except for the payment of royalties under the expired patents.

Sues Loie Fuller for Salary.

Miss Loie Fuller intends going to China. Before she could get away she was summoned as a defendant in a suit brought against her by John Kellard, an actor, to recover $1,200 arrears of salary he alleges Loie owes him. The case was on today's calendar, but was adjourned at the request of plaintiff's counsel until tomorrow.

Gov. Altgeld to Speak in New York.

Gov. Altgeld of Illinois will speak here on the evening of Oct. 17. The meeting is to be held by the Tammany Hall annex of the German-American Union. The free silver men will put forth every effort to make the meeting successful.

Denies a Reported Engagement.

For some time it has been currently reported in society that Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg is to marry Mr. Ralph N. Ellis, the clubman, and several newspapers have published stories to this effect. Mrs. Ladenburg emphatically denies that such is the case.

These Sail for Europe.

The following passengers from Chicago and vicinity sail on the Augusta Victoria tomorrow:

Mrs. Adelheid Becker, Miss Ella Rohwer,
Mr. Arthur Dyrenforth, Mr. J. M. Splan,
Mrs. William G. McCormick, Mrs. Splan and child,
Miss Mary McCormick, Miss Gertrude Splan,
Mr. John A. Rohwer, Miss Freda Ebert.

ALL WATCHING LA MONTE'S CASE.

Politicians Much Interested in the Charge of False Pretenses Against the Senatorial Candidate.

The case against William O. La Monte, legislative candidate on the Republican ticket from the Fifth Senatorial District, who is charged by William Mangler, the head of a La Salle street restaurant, with obtaining money under false pretenses, and whose arrest on that charge occurred on Tuesday, will be heard on Oct. 16 in Justice Prindiville's court.

La Monte, it is charged, got the restaurant man to honor a draft for a friend. The draft was sent back by the bank, and the politician then, it is said, failed to make good the loss. As Mr. La Monte's record in public and private life is undergoing close scrutiny by the reform Republicans of his district, who have denounced the nominee as a man unfit to hold public office, it is likely this suit will attract wider notice than ordinary.

Prominent Republicans of the Fifth District brought out Joseph Powell as an independent candidate to beat La Monte, as soon as he had refused to get off the ticket, and in public and private since they have been giving their reasons for wishing to defeat him. Ald. Kent of the Thirty-second Ward said from the pulpit of All Souls' Church that La Monte's candidacy was an insult to the voters of his district, because of his record, and offered to prove his point if the candidate urges it. At a public meeting in Waite's Hall, in Hyde Park, on Oct. 2 to protest against the man's candidacy he was denounced as a corruptionist, and Ald. Harlan, Ald. Kent, and William C. Boyden said they would be pleased to give proofs if La Monte cared to enter a denial.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Oct. 7.—Forecast for Thursday:

Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Iowa, fair, warmer

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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NOTE—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1896.

EVEN Bryan's state of confidence has joined the doubtful list.

BRYAN seems to be standing more particularly on the railroad platform.

TOM WATSON "accepted" first, anyhow; he is thus much ahead of Sewall.

BRYAN is said to be secretly expecting an early fall and a long, hard winter.

IF Bryan ever prepares a map of the enemies' country it will consist of one large Now Haven.

EVERY patriotic resident of Chicago must turn out tomorrow and help make Chicago day memorable.

ZOLA is reported to be at work on a bicycle novel. Is there so much wickedness as that in the wheel?

IF the Sultan is "shaking on his throne," as reported, it must be because the joke is a particularly good one.

THERE is no doubt that Bryan is making converts rapidly among the men who believe they can buy too much for their money.

MR. SEWALL is carrying around that satchel with considerable patience for a man who knows it is filled only with sawdust.

IT is unjust to declare that the Popocratic party will go into a receiver's hands in November. An executor will do the business.

BRYAN is a couple of centuries ahead of his time if MAX NORDAU is right in his estimate when Americans will begin to degenerate.

HOKE SMITH could have kept just as quiet in the Cabinet as he is out of it. His resignation seems to have left him in a comatose condition.

MR. BRYAN is preparing "balcony" speech No. 781, to be delivered on election night, the opening words of which are: "Though beaten, we will," etc.

A HEADLINE in a Philadelphia newspaper reads, "Democrats Lining Up for Crow," which seems to be the chance the Wolfert Rooster has been waiting for.

THE Massachusetts chemist who says he has discovered a temperature which is 239 degrees below zero should not have intruded on the President at Buzzard's Bay.

THE tramp who slept in John Jacob Astor's bed has a rival who has been sleeping in the Astor vault in Trinity Graveyard. A vaulting ambition like this naturally has had its fall.

THE pictures of "Miss Collins, who is to marry Dr. Chauncey M. Depew," resemble strongly the pictures of Miss Collins who says she is not to wed Dr. Chauncey M. Depew.

IT is interesting to note that the baby boy of Mary Anderson-Navarro is "the most wonderful infant that ever lived." That is the happy distinction vouchsafed to every infant, and usually outgrown very speedily.

SEWALL is right when he says he is "only following established custom" in putting gold clauses into his vessel charters, but he seems to forget that "established custom" is one of the things he is striving so ably to defeat in this election.

THE New York stock market yesterday opened with moderate trading at slightly lower prices. The market during the day was dull and uninteresting. Sterling rates were steady. New York exchange sold at 90 cents discount.—Leading speculative produce markets, with the exception of that for provisions, were weak in tone. As compared with the last prices of the previous day December wheat closed 1⅝ cents lower, May corn ⅝ cent lower, oats ⅜@½ cent lower, cash rye 1 cent lower, barley steady, flaxseed 1 cent higher, January pork 15 cents higher, lard 15 cents higher, and ribs 7½ cents higher.

A MORNING paper has published the first installment of a postal card vote it is taking, covering the first ten city wards. The responses to this invitation to express Presidential preferences are very meager, except in the first four wards, from which 4,294 postal card votes were received. In April, 1895, the vote cast in those wards was 24,935, of which Swift got nearly 64 per cent and Wenter nearly 34 per cent. But the postal card voters give McKinley almost 80 per cent of their vote, while Bryan gets a little less than 19 per cent. If the sentiments of the five-sixths of the voters who did not respond agree with those of the one-sixth that did, and if what is true of the first four wards is true of the others, then these returns indicate a majority of something like 175,000 for McKinley in this city.

IT is announced semi-officially from Constantinople that the Sultan has decided not to admit the United States cruiser Bancroft through the Dardanelles, and that therefore it will be unable to act as the guardship of the United States Legation in those waters. It is added that the Porte will similarly bar out the guardships of Greece and Holland. If this report proves to be correct, and if the Porte insists on enforcing the letter of its treaty rights, which permit it to prohibit from passing the Dardanelles the ships of any nation which was not a party to the Berlin agreement, the effect will be to encourage further indignities to American missionaries or their property. It would seem to be a bad time for the Sultan to be exacting in an affair of this character. The United States Government should press the point to the limit, for the Americans in the Sultan's domain will be in serious danger unless provided with the protection of an American warship.

THE CHEAP DOLLAR A CHEATING DOLLAR

Altgeld and Bryan assert that the dollar buys twice as much as it should and is therefore too valuable. They say they want dollars which are cheaper, so that a man can get a coin called a dollar in exchange for half as much labor as he gives for a dollar now.

If this country were framing a monetary system for the first time there might be room for argument as to how much value should be put in the dollar which was to be the unit of prices. One side might contend for a dollar which had as much gold as the sovereign. Another side might favor a dollar of 23 1-5 grains of gold, and another side might insist on a dollar unit of prices containing only 12 or 13 grains of gold. Such a unit would make prices seem high, as measured in dollars.

It would make no difference which side carried the day as long as the dollar agreed on was not changed after it had been in use long enough to become the dollar on which contracts were based.

But the United States is not a new country deliberating over the coinage system it should adopt. It has had for over sixty years a dollar the value of which has been that of 23 1-5 grains of gold. During that period, except for those years when the greenbacks were below par, whenever men agreed to repay dollars borrowed, or pay dollars for property bought on time, they had in mind dollars the purchasing power of which was the same as that of 23 1-5 grains of gold.

Since 1878 the sole standard of deferred payment has been a dollar which consisted of 23 1-5 grains of gold. The billions of contracts which have been made since that year have been based on that kind of a dollar, and none other. Some of those contracts have been satisfied—always in gold value dollars. Many of these contracts calling for future payments of money are not due yet.

These outstanding contracts call for the payment of billions of dollars. Some of the money belongs to men who have sold property on time; some to persons who have loaned it; some to the members of building and loan associations; some to the beneficiaries of life insurance policies; and some to the depositors in savings and commercial banks.

If those who want a cheaper dollar introduced—a dollar having the value of less grains of gold than 23 1-5—would consent that all existing contracts, express or implied, for the payment of money should be satisfied by the payment of dollars of the present value, then their free coinage scheme would lose that element of gross dishonesty which is its most notable feature.

But the free silverites will not consent. The dishonesty of their project is what endears it to them. They insist that all these contracts shall be satisfied by the payment of cheap dollars, which were not in existence when those contracts were made. The only dollar known then was one having the value of 23 1-5 grains of gold. A new dollar, having the commercial value of only 371¼ grains of silver, or half the value of the gold dollar, is to be put into circulation for the avowed purpose of enabling men who owe the more valuable dollars to pay the less valuable ones instead.

Herein lies the shameless, defiant rascality of the free coinage project. That which it is sought to do is to rob all those men who had so much faith in the honesty of their government that they did not deem it necessary to say "gold dollars" in their contracts, but used only the word "dollars," never expecting that a new and less valuable dollar would be rung in on them.

There would be just as much dishonesty in the passage of a free coinage 16 to 1 law as in the enactment of a measure declaring that "every debtor in the United States shall be entitled to demand a quittance upon the tender of half the amount due by him."

BRYAN AND THE INCOME TAX.

Once or twice a week Bryan drops the silver question for a minute in order to deplore the fate of the income tax law, and to defend that plank of the Chicago platform which promises a reconstruction of the Supreme Court, so that the validity of any future law may be upheld.

Bryan says generally that the income tax law, for which he voted, and which the Supreme Court set aside as unconstitutional, was a just and proper measure. But he never attempts to defend that law against that gravest charge preferred against it, of which the Supreme Court took no cognizance.

That court did not attempt to pass on the justice or morality of the law. It simply decided that an income tax was a direct tax, and therefore must be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers. As Congress had failed to do that the act of 1894 was void.

The fatal objection to the income tax law with those who were not constitutional lawyers and paid more attention to the equitable than the legal aspects of the question was its gross unfairness and its inequality. It betrayed only too clearly the animus of its framers.

The intention was that the forty or fifty million dollars which it was expected would be obtained should be collected from the smallest possible number of persons, the vast majority escaping altogether.

Congress is authorized to raise money to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the people of the United States. If the income tax law had been sustained the money collected under it would have been used for the common defense and general welfare.

All the citizens of the United States would have shared in the benefits of the expenditure. But Bryan and the other supporters of the law of 1894 legislated on the assumption that nobody would be benefited who had an income of less than $4,000 a year. All who had more than that were assumed to be helped by the promotion of the general welfare.

He who had an income of $4,000 was to pay nothing. He who had an income of $8,000 was to pay a 2 per cent tax on $4,000. It was assumed that he was the beneficiary of expenditures for the common defense, while the other was not. This was a false assumption. All who have anything to lose are the gainers by the preservation of good order and the enforcement of the laws.

Therefore the exemption was a monstrous one. It was made so high in order that the incomes of the many might escape at the expense of the incomes of the few. So the law, had it been constitutional, would not have been just.

In order to have been equitable it should have cut the exemption down to about $500. In Mexico it is $300. In some parts of Germany it is less than $100. There should be an exemption, for to levy a tax on incomes which are barely sufficient to cover absolutely necessary expenses would not be wise, and the tax might be so small as not to cover the cost of collection. But the exemption must be reasonable.

Had this measure with its $4,000 exemption been upheld, and the wealth of certain sections been drawn on for the benefit of other sections which paid little or nothing, the next step would have been the imposition of a graduated tax. The larger incomes would have paid 4 per cent or more.

Things would come to that speedily if Bryan were to be elected. A packed Supreme Court would hold any income tax law constitutional, and the demand of the Populists for a graduated tax would meet with Bryan's hearty approval. Anything which would hit those whom he calls "plutocrats" would be indorsed by him.

SATAN REBUKING SIN.

Senator Gorman made his first speech for Bryan and the Chicago platform day before yesterday. He announced that "the time had now arrived when the rights of the masses of the people should be contended for against the encroachments of corporate greed."

This is a sudden conversion. Never during Senator Gorman's long Congressional career has he been an opponent, by word or vote, of the "encroachments of corporate greed." In the last Congress he was not on the side of the people, but on that of the sugar trust. He enabled it to pocket much money which should have gone into the Treasury, and it was not his fault that it did not pocket more.

Does any one believe he has repented of his sins and intends to be henceforth the unrelenting enemy of corporate greed? Not one. Everybody understands that his views have altered on no point. He does not believe in the free coinage of silver. But he thinks his only chance of retaining his seat in the Senate is to stick to the "regular" organization. Consequently he has indorsed a candidate he despises and a platform he has no faith in.

Another uncompromising enemy of "corporate greed" was heard from yesterday. Arthur Sewall, one of Mr. Bryan's side partners, has had an interest in all the monopolies and trusts he could break into. He has been hand in glove with the "money power" all his life, and has profited thereby.

In his letter of acceptance, which was printed yesterday, Mr. Sewall announces that "avarice and greed, every trust, combination, and monopoly"—all his old friends and associates—are arrayed against him and Bryan. He states also that the party has been rescued from the clutches of the "money power," which he loathes now, though on intimate terms with it so long.

Like Gorman, Sewall is rebuking certain sins to which he has been given in the past and which there is a strong suspicion he has not yet renounced. Chairman Jones would be much better pleased with a big check than a long letter of acceptance. Sewall has much money, thanks to the monopolies and trusts he abuses, but he will contribute no cash to overthrow them or the gold standard.

WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORS FOR SOUND MONEY.

The glory of the White City, the incomparable World's Fair, is reflected in the memorial addressed by forty-six members of the Columbian Exposition Directors' Association to Thomas B. Bryan, its President. These men, who represent the business interests of Chicago so adequately, and who were chosen originally as directors of the World's Fair because of their conspicuous achievements, have been induced to issue this document at this time as a fitting recognition by them of the return of the anniversary of Chicago day. The forty-six signers are divided equally between the two great political parties. And these twenty-three Republicans and twenty-three Democrats, "who stood united for a number of years in building up and conducting to success" the Columbian Exposition, take this formal method of announcing that they "are also now united in disapproval of the unsound money feature of the Chicago platform."

The great celebration that is to be held in Chicago on this Chicago day promises to attract thousands of visitors to the city, and probably there are few of these and few of the residents who will not give at least one thought to the memory of that great spectacle in Jackson Park when Chicago day as a holiday was born. It is especially felicitous, therefore, that the World's Fair directors, irrespective of party, are able to and do issue a statement repudiating utterly the free silver fanaticism and closing with these patriotic words:

> This unity of the undersigned, irrespective of party, may be properly mentioned as showing to the many millions of our visitors, as well as to our colaborers from all exhibiting nations, that above all party affiliations and above all material exhibitions we cherish the institutions of our government and our national honor.

With this happy introduction to the Chicago day festivities we can consider that all is in readiness for the giant demonstration.

DEPEW REVIVES THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew has made memorable the thirty-eighth anniversary of the fifth debate between Abraham Lincoln and Judge Stephen A. Douglas at Galesburg, Ill. Standing on the same spot where these two great combatants fought their oratorical battle Dr. Depew reproduced the scene in a word picture that was doubly fascinating because of the glorious fulfillments in subsequent history of the prophecies and hopes of the man who was then dawning on the national horizon.

The celebration yesterday was memorable because it revives that fateful episode whose influence perhaps was the controlling factor in saving the Nation from dissolution. When Lincoln rose to confront the "Little Giant" and oppose his reëntry into the United States Senate all the apparent issues of the contest were insignificant compared with the one fact that a man was being revealed to the people of the Nation to whom could be intrusted the helm at a time of greatest peril. A man was taking a giant step forward in his extraordinary destiny, and with that speech, which failed of its immediate purpose, Lincoln approached to the threshold of the door which opened to fame.

Dr. Depew vividly recreated the conditions under which Lincoln and Douglas fought, revived the questions "which caused parties to rush from partisanship to rebellion, and reincarnated the combatants on this famous field." He reviewed the question of the statehood of Kansas, which formed the apparent issue, "when both orators and people knew that the tremendous issue was between freedom and slavery, the dissolution of the Union or its perpetuity." He showed how the slave power, which was strongly intrenched in the government, was thrown into this battle in support of Douglas, until "the contest became a national issue of the first importance, and overwhelming victory and triumphant reentry into the Senate seemed sure for Douglas." But Dr. Depew continued:

> One man blocked the way, and with such tremendous force and superb ability that his effort consolidated the free sentiment of the country, abolished slavery, and saved the Union. That man was Lincoln.

Dr. Depew told again the story of the rivalry in youth between Lincoln and Douglas for the hand of the maid whom Lincoln married and carried the portrayal of the contemporaneous records of these two men from the time of that contest up to the time they crossed swords in the political arena. At the time of this debate, however, Lincoln had been far outstripped in celebrity by Douglas. As Dr. Depew expresses it:

> Douglas had been for more than a decade without a peer on the platform in Illinois and Lincoln, after years of effort, had come to be recognized as the only orator who could be pitted against him.

Yet Lincoln's reputation had scarcely gone beyond the State's limits and probably would have retained its limited environment much longer if it had not been for this debate. For in this debate he accomplished practically the herculean task set before him, described thus by Dr. Depew:

> Lincoln had to attack, pull down, and build up. He had that most difficult task for an orator to separate wrong from right when they have been so entwined for generations that to attempt to destroy the one and save the other seems to the timid a surgical operation which may be a splendid exhibition of skill, but death to the patient.

In explaining the logical triumph of Lincoln Dr. Depew pays him this fine tribute:

> He intensely believed that false teachings, inherited prejudices, party loyalty, and material interests might encrust the national conscience, but that this could be broken by the sledge-hammer of truth. He knew that to temporize with error is to strengthen its hold. His prophetic wisdom, far-sighted statesmanship, and unquestioning trust in the final judgment of those whom he delighted to call the plain people were conspicuously confirmed when two millions of citizens answered his call and left homes and families and business to give their lives for the Union and the flag.

With these principles actuating Lincoln and the fate of the Nation really in the balance it is not surprising that, "as the great debate proceeded, the whole country became the audience," and that the discussion rapidly molded public opinion, promoted patriotism, and dissolved parties.

It was fortunate that the chief office in the celebration at Galesburg this year was intrusted to a man of such oratorical genius as Dr. Depew.

FREE COINAGE AND FARMERS.

Mr. John M. Stahl, Secretary of the Farmers' National Congress, has contributed an article to the October issue of the Forum entitled "Free Coinage and Farmers," which every farmer should read carefully. If he is not convinced after such a reading of the dangers of free coinage to the farming interests his case is hopeless. He has allowed prejudice to warp his good judgment.

In the very beginning of his paper Mr. Stahl shows that whether gold and silver remain at a parity or whether they separate the farmers will receive no benefits. If they remain at a parity under free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 the people will pay $1 for about 50 cents' worth of silver, but the farmers will have no silver bullion to sell. It will be in the hands of mine-owners and rich speculators. If they do not remain at a parity, then the holders of gold, which is now out of circulation, being hoarded, will sell at a premium, which may reach near 100 per cent. The farmers have no more gold than they have silver bullion. How then in either case is the farmer to be benefited? On the other hand, the farmers, with the rest of the people, if the government pays two dollars for bullion whose commercial value is one dollar, must furnish the money to enrich the mine-owners. Has any Western farmer failed to consider this plain proposition? Most certainly the farmers of Maine, Vermont, and Connecticut have studied it, as they have demonstrated at the polls. "The free and unlimited coinage of silver," says Mr. Stahl, 'would not be, by reason of an increased price given to silver bullion, or by reason of putting gold at a premium, of any benefit to the farmer, the manufacturer, the merchant, the mechanic, or the common laborer," simply because these classes have neither gold hoarded nor silver bullion to sell.

Mr. Stahl makes another point which every farmer should consider, because experience has shown it to be true—namely: that "whenever in a country there have been two kinds of money, the one inferior in bullion value to the other, the inferior money has circulated among the farmers, and the money that found its way into the strong boxes of the rich and the hands of 'userers' has been the better money." Hence farmers must be, as they always have been, the principal sufferers from the debasement of money. "In the days of the 'wildcat' currency farmers had the least coin, and as, from the nature of their business and the longer time required for information to reach them, they could not keep so well informed as could bankers and merchants, they were nearly always the losers." Is there any reason to believe they will not suffer in like manner from the depreciation of money contemplated by Bryan and Altgeld?

As history without exception shows that legitimate business is most prosperous when the currency is stable, it is safe to assert that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would be most injurious to the farmer, the manufacturer, and merchant for years to come. How closely the farmer is connected with and how dependent he is upon other industries Mr. Stahl clearly shows:

> In these days the farmer depends upon the mine, the forest, the furnace, the foundry, the shop, the factory, the warehouse, and the railway for the dozen machines—sulky plow, disk harrow, two-horse corn planter and check rower, sulky cultivator, force feed grain drill, hay-loader and ricker, self-binder, corn harvester, etc.—that he must use in his farming; for the clothing, ready made, that he wears himself, and the cloth for his wife's gown; and for practically all the furniture in his house. He no longer hauls the grains and meats to the ultimate market, but now depends upon other men to kill and dress the animals, haul them and the grains and fruits and other products of the farm to the ultimate market, and there place them in the hands of the consumer.

Finally, Mr. Stahl brings home his argument in the following convincing style:

> The chief advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 contend that silver and gold will remain at a parity. If this be true, then by no means will the free and unlimited coinage of silver make it easier for the farmer to pay his debts. For it will not make his land produce a bushel more of wheat or corn, or his steer or hog to manufacture more beef or pork from a pound of feed; it will in no wise increase the value of what he produces; and, if the silver dollar is as good as the gold dollar, it will not increase the price of what he produces. His products will not bring more dollars, and he will not find his debts easier to discharge. On the contrary, his load of debt will be heavier; for, on account of the lessened demand due to the dislocation of other industries, the price of his products will be seriously lowered. The burden of the farmer in debt will be increased; the conditions for the majority of farmers, out of debt, will be made harder. It may be that the most prominent and vociferous advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 are mistaken, and that gold and silver coin will not remain at a parity. If such should be the case then the farmer who is in debt could pay his creditor in depreciated dollars, and he would find it easier to pay the debt, if other influences were not active. But other influences would be active; much of the tendency toward a rise in prices—due to a depreciated currency—would be counteracted by the depression in all industries and the lessened demand; and this depression would continue for several years, affecting the price of several years' products, while the cheaper dollar could affect the debt but once.

We have presented in brief the substance of this article. Every farmer who is wavering between honest and dishonest money should read it. It is to be hoped Mr. Stahl is correct when he says: "The quiet, grave man that passes back and forth among the furrows may be depended upon to think it out uninfluenced by the passions that sway city masses and to vote in November as he has always voted before—for the greatest good of the greatest number." Depending upon Mr. Stahl's statement that an analysis of election statistics shows that the city, and not the country, has furnished the majorities for debased currency, and that the farmer vote has always been the bulwark of sound finance, there can be no question that the issue of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will be buried out of sight Nov. 3.

MR. BRYAN says he "would resign his nominations in favor of any person in this country who can better carry this cause to victory," but it should be understood at the same time that it will require very strong evidence to upset his conviction that there is no such person.

IN the present strained and excited condition of the public mind, due to the harassing demands of the campaign, it comes like a soothing poultice to read in the valued New York Herald that the illustrious T. Suffern Tailer has gone to coaching again.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Absurd Haste.

"Maria, hurry, for heaven's sake! The whole back part of the house is gone and the roof is blazing right over our room! You haven't a second to lose!"

"How unreasonable you are, John! I haven't my overgaiters buttoned yet!"

Conjugal Solicitude.

Mr. Tyte-Phist anxiously paced the room in which his sick wife lay.

"Do the best you can for her, doctor," he said, with strong feeling. "We're right in the middle of the fruit season and there's nobody else to stir the apple butter!"

One Advantage of Being Friendless.

"Get out, you brute!" savagely shouted the dog-catcher to the lone, lorn, desolate cur that was sniffing hungrily at the wagon in which were imprisoned half a dozen or more valuable pugs and poodles on their way to the dog pound.

Wanted to Know.

Mother of the Family (reading from history)—"'And they brought the remains of the renowned General home to his sorrowing people'——"

Four-Year-Old (deeply interested)—"What for, muvver? Did dey want to stuff 'em?"

ACTUAL LAW OF THE LAND.

Silver Dollars Must Be Equal in Intrinsic Value with Gold.

"It being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.—Act of Congress, July 14, 1890.

"It is the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as the standard money and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity of value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts.—Act of Nov. 1, 1893."

It is these laws of Congress that Bryan and his Popocratic party have pledged themselves to repeal and abolish, and to substitute for them a fraudulent declaration that sixteen ounces of silver bullion are equal to one ounce of gold for the payment of debts and obligations, when as a matter of fact it takes thirty-two ounces of silver anywhere in the world to buy as much labor or commodity as one ounce of gold. It is of this fraud that Bryanism consists. It is this attempt to compel people by act of Congress who have sold property on credit or loaned money on time in good faith to accept silver in repayment at double its market value that constitutes the scoundrelism of Bryanism. That is its essential principle. It has no moral basis. If its doctrines are right then the people in the State prisons wearing striped clothes and working under arbitrary orders are "doing time" wrongfully.

"Who Are the Shylocks?"

One of the many delusions back of the free coinage sophistry is that there are a few wealthy creditors and millions of poor debtors in this country. Every one who has a deposit in a savings or other bank, every holder of a life insurance policy, every pensioner, every member of a building and loan association, every member of aid or benefit associations, every owner of a government bond, every one whose salary or wages is paid only after services or labor are performed—these are some of the creditor classes. These are the shylocks who have a mortgage on the country, and who are to be done out of half their savings by the slick 16-to-1 scheme. In truth, these shylocks not only own the country, but they have votes enough to compel the "poor" debtors to pay in honest money. Let us enumerate some of them and see how much they would lose under free coinage of 50-cent dollars:

	No. of depositors or shareholders.	Amount of deposits.
Savings banks	4,870,510	$1,810,586,023
National banks	1,960,000	1,701,653,521
State banks	1,530,000	712,410,423
Private banks		81,824,932
Loan and trust companies		540,652,657
Building and loan associations	1,745,725	450,667 594
Totals	10,141,244	$5,303,806,150

Loss under free coinage.

Savings banks	$ 905,293,511
National banks	850,826,761
State banks	356,205,211
Private banks	40,912,466
Loan and trust companies	273,326,329
Building and loan associations	225,333,797
Total	$2,651,903 975

The Bryanites are ardently advocating this conspiracy against the interest of the American people. If intelligent men would stop long enough to explain to the common people the effect of the Bryan scheme on their interests the majority that would be rolled up against it would exceed ten millions of votes. Bryan has no supporters outside of poor, ignorant, deceived, blind partisans and a class of dishonest persons who are anxious to cheat their creditors out of one-half what they owe them by means of debasing the money in circulation by 50 per cent.

How Bryan's 129 Cents Would Work.

New York World (Dem.): The silver men say that they want "cheap money." But Mr. Bryan says (Kentucky speech, Sept. 15): "Free coinage would establish the market price of silver at $1.29 per ounce, and nobody would sell it for a cent less." This would not be "cheap money." It would be the same as gold at 16 to 1.

Mr. Bryan says: "If any man would offer to buy all the eggs produced at 25 cents a dozen and was able to make good the offer nobody would sell eggs for less, no matter what the cost of production, whether one cent or five cents a dozen. So with silver if bought at $1.29 per ounce."

Let us see what would happen with the eggs.

First—Everybody would want to sell eggs. Fewer chickens would be eaten and hens would be raised to hatch more eggs.

Second—Eggs would be sent in from Mexico, from Canada, and from every country which had eggs.

Third—People could not afford to eat eggs kept so dear. They would find cheaper food in their place. Just so people used burnt rye instead of coffee when coffee was very dear.

Fourth—As the supply went up, at the dear price, the demand would go down. Demand increases with supply only when the supply cheapens the price. The man would have his hands full and his barns full of rotten eggs. He would not be able to "make good the offer."

"So with silver."

The man would be bankrupt long before he bought all the eggs. Any government would be bankrupt long before it bought all the silver. The eggs would rot. The "dollar" would be rotten, too.

The people who want "cheap money" do not want a 100-cent dollar. They want a 50-cent dollar that passes for 100 cents in paying debts. They want their eggs stamped "Good for two eggs."

[The whole Bryan platform is based on fraud and dishonesty. How long would the people stand such villainy after getting a dose of such physic?]

WORKINGMAN WHO WANTS TO KNOW.

Open Letter to Bryan and Free Silver Leaders of Alabama—Twelve Questions.

Mobile [Ala.] Register [Dem.], Oct. 6: Gentlemen: Noticing the advertisement of the fact that you will address the great Bryan and Sewall ratification meeting on Saturday night, I hope it may not be treated as presumption for one who "earns his daily bread by his daily toil," and who is, therefore, vitally interested in the paramount issue of this campaign, to approach you who are leaders of your party for information. It is to me a matter of no concern whether the position of ex-Gov. Jones and other Alabama gold Democrats is consistent or inconsistent. I do not care whether Bryan is a bolter or not. The reconstruction of Alabama by the Republican party twenty-five years ago belongs to the dead past. The issue of the campaign for the Gubernatorial nomination between Capt. Johnson and the Hon. R. H. Clarke may concern some people, but it possesses no interest for me. I want to know how I will be affected by having the financial plank of the Chicago platform made the law of this country. With this purpose in view, I respectfully request that one or all of you answer the following questions:

First—Will the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 increase the rate of wages now paid the workingmen in the United States? If you say it will, please name me some free coinage country in which the workingmen are paid wages as high as they now receive in the United States.

Second—We are not only interested in the rate of wages, but also in the purchasing power of the money in which wages are paid. Is there a free coinage country in the world where a workingman can buy as much for a dollar as he can now in the United States?

Third—Mr. Bryan and other advocates of free coinage claim that it will increase the price of all commodities. If it should increase the price of the things which the workingman has to buy and does not correspondingly increase his wages, will he not be most seriously affected by the change?

Fourth—Is it true that between 1860 and 1866, when the currency was inflated with paper, that the price of all commodities rose 110 per cent, while wages only rose 43 per cent? [The record shows it.]

Fifth—If wages only increased about one-third as much as the price of things for which wages had to be exchanged between 1860 and 1866, when hundreds of thousands of laborers were in the field as soldiers, do you believe wages would increase so much under conditions that would follow Mr. Bryan's election?

Sixth—The railroads of the country derive their incomes exclusively from freight and passenger tariffs that are practically fixed by laws enforced by State and Inter-State commissions. If free coinage increases the price of all the commodities necessary to the operation of railroads and their income is kept down by law, can the large body of men employed in the service hope for an increase of wages? As a matter of fact, would not a cut in wages be about the only way in which the railroads could meet the increased cost of operation?

Seventh—The street railway systems of this city are operated under municipal ordinances which fix their income at five cents per passenger carried. If Mr. Bryan is right in saying free coinage will increase prices of all commodities used by street railways, can you advise the conductors, motormen, and other street railway employés of this city to vote for free coinage with the hope of improving their condition?

Eighth—As I understand it, your party has for years made war on a protective tariff because it increased the cost of the necessaries of life. If Mr. Bryan is right, will not free coinage in this respect be just as bad? Will it not also create a gigantic trust and make a market by law for the property of the silver mine-owner at double its value?

Ninth—Is it true that on the Santa Fé railroad, operated partly in the United States and partly in Mexico, the laborer on the American side receives an American silver dollar, while just across the imaginary line, on the Mexican side, the paymaster with the American silver dollar buys two Mexican silver dollars with which he pays for two days' work? [That appears to be the fact.]

Tenth—Why is it that 371¼ grains of silver with the stamp of gold standard America on it will buy 754 grains of silver with the stamp of silver standard Mexico on it?

Eleventh—If you say it is because the silver dollar in America is maintained at par with gold by the government, when the credit of the government is removed by free coinage and silver stands on its merits, will not the American silver dollar sink to the value of the Mexican dollar, and will not the American workingman who receives it be put upon the low level of the Mexican laborer?

Twelfth—Mr. Bryan says that gold has appreciated. That under the gold standard the gold dollar has grown in value from 100 to 200 cents. Wages in this country are paid in gold or the equivalent. The rate of wages has risen since 1873. If the American workingman receives as many dollars for a day's work now as he did prior to 1873, and these dollars have grown in value from 100 to 200 cents, do you not think he would be unwise to swap it for a dollar that Mr. Bryan frankly tells him would be worth only half as much?

Upon your answers to the foregoing questions depends the vote of myself and a large number of workingmen of this community who have made up their minds that the interest of themselves and their families is superior to any question of allegiance to party. Very respectfully,

W. L. TIMBERLAKE,
Conductor Mobile Street railway.

BRYAN'S GREAT SILVER TRUST.

Conspiracy of Multi-Millionaire Mine-Owners to Rob the American People.

New York World (Dem.): The World showed yesterday that some of the mines produce silver at a cost of only 38 cents an ounce. The cost in other mines ranges upward to about 60 cents an ounce. As this silver is worth in the market 66 to 67 cents an ounce the margin of profit is easily seen to be a very heavy one—10 to 20 per cent.

Moreover, some of the mines represent no actual investment whatever. Counting "water" and all, the Elkhorn mine has a nominal capital of only $1,000,000. It has paid dividends amounting to $1,212,000. The Granite Mountain is nominally capitalized at $10,000,000. It has already returned in dividends to its stockholders $12,120,000. Other mines show enormous profits on investments that are largely fictitious.

Yet the multi-millionaires who own these properties coolly ask the people of the country to pay them incalculable millions of additional profit by coining each 66 cents' worth of their product into $1.29 worth of legal-tender money. They ask the country thus almost exactly to double to them the market price of a product already so profitable that it pays them millions every year to produce it.

So far as they are concerned free coinage would do precisely this. It would enable them to pay a dollar of wages or debt with 51 cents' worth of silver. How far the process would enhance the general value of the silver dollar no man can know. But this much is clear: Every penny of the advance, be it much or little, must be paid out of the people's earnings, while every penny of the difference between the new price of silver and its mint price will represent so much of robbery from creditors and toilers.

In brief, this great silver trust is a conspiracy among a hundred or so multi-millionaire mine-owners to rob the public and to levy a tribute upon the wages of every one who works.

Is there any conceivable reason why any workingman, any savings-bank depositor, any holder of a life-insurance policy, or any other honest man should vote for this ring's program?

"Why, Guv'nor, ye've lost the crown yer 'at!"

"I never wear one! Crowned 'eds are agin my anarchist principles."—St. Paul's.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Anti-Antique club is the latest fad of the players. But it is not intended for social purposes, nor yet as a means of education. It is a reform movement, with a plausible object in view. This is, in brief, to banish from the stage those ancient, time-worn expressions which have come to be stock in trade with a certain class of playwrights. Every theater-goer knows them—"merciful heavens," "I know all," and the "cruel wrongs and injustices" of the villains. They are pet phrases with "Lem" Carter and Ike Marble; and, to be sure, the sometimes have wonderful effect upon the galleries. But they only make sensible people smile, they are so ridiculously extravagant.

This movement is not old. It was originated in St. Louis last week by members of Charles Frohman's Empire Theater company. They were held there during an engagement, and the town was so quiet for want of something to busy themselves about they organized a club.

J. E. Dodson was made its head, Viola Allen was given an office of some sort, and the rest were divided among various committees, whose chief duty will be to hustle for members and preach the gospel of antiquity among those who are converted by reason of their devotion to the stage to speak the lines that playmakers invent for them.

In one sense this movement is a boycott. The members pledge themselves to use none of the cant expressions that have been regularly proscribed and blacklisted, and to stand by one another in case they should come into conflict with the managers in so doing. But the playmakers, not the managers, will be the principal sufferers. If their old, musty phrases will not go with the actors and actresses, they will have to rack their brains to invent something new. This will be a sorry trial for some prominent playwrights, and it is a happy possibility that one or two of the most famous and persistent offenders against the laws of good English may be permanently silenced in consequence there may be a few less of those wooly-headed melodramas. The dramatic literature will be the better for it.

The blacklist of the Anti-Antiques is not as yet a long one. It cannot, of course, be completed at once; but as time goes on and the membership increases it will be expanded to meet all exigencies. When an errant dramatist has run through something like a thousand serious plays and thrown a score of burlesques it will be captured and placarded. Thus, without any great effort, it is believed that dramatic dialogue will be gradually relieved of these frightful terms of theatrical cant.

For the present Mr. Dodson has charge of the list, which is in fact a sort of rogues' gallery, and will see to it that all speeches of proven guilt are given the deserts.

A few of the speeches thus far blacklisted are as follows:

"You are mistaken, Harold Rashford, I am here!"

"You just now called me a man, and I claim to no higher title."

"Curse me if you will, but don't drive away!"

"I have learned the value of an honest heart."

"Harm ye, gal? Why, there's not a man in Islington wouldn't die for Dick Darnley ton."

"Now that I have brought you here, you may as well know all: there is no exit! You are trapped—aye, like a dog!"

"Cuthbert Rodney, I knew your true character from the moment you entered the ball!"

"Ah, little one, I once had a child, who if she had grown up, would have looked exactly like you." (Fondles the child's hair in utter unconsciousness of the fact that she is his own offspring.)

"I am an honest working girl; let me pass."

"Hector Clayburn, you have crossed my path from childhood, but this is the last time you will thwart me." (Attempts to stab him in the back with a spring-knife, but is restricted by four detectives in "plain clothes.")

"No, by heavens, before you have answered to me!" (Casts off coat, rolls up shirt sleeves, ejects hat, and pulls up belt one notch, while the heavy villain walks off stage.)

"Listen, Lillian; in ten minut

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was that? Only the snap-
What dark demon has a hold
One would think I were a
tend of Basil Baringford,
iron and a heart of steel."
rold, do you remember the
nto my life? The ether was
rbling as though their little
k. The rhododendron fields
rdure, and all the air was
suckle."

* * *

ents for the coming week
many pleasurable evenings
. Charles Hopper comes
era-House with his success-
n of Chimmie Fadden, in the
me name, which was made
immie Fadden" stories of
wnsend. The engagement
ening. Fregoli, the Italian
, of whom much has been
, was to have begun an en-
Columbia on the same even-
be necessary to defer the
Monday. On this evening
ne opens at McVicker's in
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t at Hooley's the Empire
y will present "Bohemia."
yde Fitch, which is laid in
r of Paris.
Ticket," a farcical produc-
the introduction of numer-
will be the bill at the Har-
week, beginning with Sun-
"Charley's Aunt," which
ne of its power to please,
incoln at the same time.
ns," a new farce, will be the
e Alhambra, and at the
sic "On the Mississippi"

* * *

houses are as prosperous
although few of them are
ns of extraordinary merit.
a strong bill, with not a
Lydia Yeamans Titus is
ure and she has been ex-
since her first appearance
evening. Her singing is
d pleasing and she is be-
ul comedienne. The Swed-
tet is also a favorite; and
eful juggler.
outh Side Theater Aubrey
ade a decided "hit" in a
"Wanted, a Widow." It
d opportunity to display
Edison vitascope is still
popular interest, and Bart-
The Galley Slave" is ade-

ne's impersonation of Sena-
is witty jokes and humor-
ll received at the Olympic
d Dyllyn and Smith and
pleasing features.
d Marion Manola-Mason,
tch that allows them to in-
r of tuneful ballads, is the
t the Chicago Opera-House.
i's new songs are well re-
k Moran's stump speeches
nces.
becoming a popular South
s bill this week is a strong
d by Smith and Campbell
dialogue, and James Gore
mo. "My Uncle," a laugh-
number of good specialties
win and others make up
t at Sam T. Jack's. At the
Hall, the tramp acrobat,
rriment; and at Kohl and
rk Street Museum the
te" negro babies attract
The midway dances af-
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eater company will appear
Hooley's Theater in R. C.
y Hall." When the com-
ted the play in this city
illiam H. Crompton took
uaint old bookseller, Will-
a most delightful manner.
e company and will appear
character this evening. Miss
Conquest will be seen as
y Chilworth; Mr. Faver-
en; and May Robson as

* * *

a young woman of local
ng circles, has undertaken
e Boyton chutes twice a
nday evening.

* * *

WANTS A CIVIL SERVICE.

BOARD OF EDUCATION'S COMMITTEE ON RULES FAVORS IT.

Chairman Errant Submits a Report Which Is Received Without Discussion of Any Kind, but Will Come Up at a Later Meeting—Opposition Kills Strong's Motion to Close the Public Schools on Chicago Day—Helping Along Nature Study.

The Board of Education last night received a report from its Committee on Rules, consisting of J. W. Errant, M. A. Drexmal, B. J. Rosenthal, H. H. Gross, and P. F. Pettibone, unanimously recommending that the board place its various departments under the civil service law.

It also decided not to close the public schools tomorrow—Chicago day.

Action of the Rules committee's civil service report was deferred under the rules.

Presenting the report, Chairman Errant announced that in the prosecution of its work the committee had to consider the question of employés of the board. As a necessary step to the settlement of that question, before the committee could proceed in its work, it had prepared a report which he hoped would be satisfactory.

Favors Civil Service.

The report was as follows:

"To the Board of Education of the City of Chicago: Your Committee on Rules to which was referred the resolution of Mr. Gross, relating to civil service reform, respectfully presents the following report:

"Your committee has had a number of meetings, at which the subject of establishing the various departments of work connected with the Board of Education under the civil service rules has been discussed. Your committee has had a number of very important conferences with the Civil Service Commission, in which your committee endeavored to obtain from the commission information as to the practical workings of the civil service law in the various city departments.

"Your committee also endeavored to obtain information as to just what it would mean for the Board of Education to place its various departments under the civil service law.

"Your committee has ascertained that the Civil Service Commission would regard the Board of Education as a department within the meaning of the law, and that our present departments would be simply bureaus as construed under the law. This construction would place every single employé, outside of those departments regarded as educational, under the civil service law.

"In coming to this conclusion your committee wishes to testify to the fact that it is not because of any abuses in the departments that this recommendation is made. On the contrary, the history of the Board of Education shows that it has been working under a well-developed system of civil service of its own, and it is gratifying to find how strongly the spirit of civil service reform has been developed in the affairs of the board.

"Your committee, however, feels that certain conditions can be established under civil service law which do not exist at the present time, and it is for the purpose of securing these and of aiding generally in forwarding the civil service reform movement that the committee makes its recommendations.

"Your committee would further recommend that the Committee on Rules be empowered to confer with the Civil Service Commission and make such arrangements with said commission as may be necessary to secure the objects before stated.

"Your committee would therefore recommend that in its arrangements with the Civil Service Commission Jan. 1, 1897, be fixed as the date on which the authority of the Civil Service Commission shall go into effect."

No discussion whatever followed the reading of the report, its disposition being entirely perfunctory.

Fight Over Chicago Day.

Mr. Strong stirred up considerable feeling over a motion that the board close the public schools Chicago day. Mr. Cusack amended this by moving the matter be referred to the President with power to act, and the amended motion prevailed. President Halle said he would not order the schools closed. The principal antagonism to Mr. Cusack's motion came from Mr. Rosenthal, his position being that the board had no right to order the closing. There were too many holidays now, he maintained. He claimed closing on Chicago day was not as general as it was supposed to be, some of the large business houses having refused to observe it.

Mr. Gross thought schools a good place for children on Chicago day, owing to the crowds.

Mr. Trude agreed with Mr. Rosenthal, and referred to Chicago day in the World's Fair year, when the President of the board was fairly inundated with protests against a closing.

A communication was received from Wilbur S. Jackman, President of the Committee of Sixty, an organization formed among the teachers of Chicago for the purpose of devising a plan which will promote systematic field work in nature study, asking that a conference committee be appointed representing the board. This will be done later.

POLICE DISPERSE NOISY STRIKERS.

Crowd Attempts to Enter Joseph Belfeld & Co.'s Establishment to Remonstrate with Workers.

Striking cloakmakers yesterday morning attempted to enter Joseph Belfeld & Co.'s shop at No. 156 West Taylor street, presumably to intimidate men who had taken their places. Admittance was denied. The men became noisy and were dispersed by the police.

The strikers went out last Friday.

Striking cloakmakers in the northwest part of town began returning to work yesterday. The strike has been in progress five days. It was brought about by a demand of the cloakmakers for an advance in wages. Seven firms were involved and 200 operatives. Several of the contractors, fearing there might be trouble, asked police protection, and patrolmen were sent to the establishments of F. Duberstein, No. 777 Milwaukee avenue; F. Krause, No. 557 North Wood street; and E. Duberstein, No. 45 Tell place.

JOLIET ADVERTISERS ARE DUPED.

Authorities Here Seek a Fake Solicitor Who Reaped a Harvest of Five-Dollar Bills.

The police have received word that small merchants in Joliet have been swindled by a young man who claimed to be an agent for the La Mott-Martin Theatrical Agency, Room 23 McVicker's Building, and was soliciting, he said, advertisements for a theatrical bulletin.

Each advertiser was to pay $5 per month for his advertisement, and was to receive, in addition, two theater tickets a month.

One issue of the bulletin was sent to each advertiser, but none came the second month.

Detective Gross finds that no one has occupied the room in McVicker's Building for three months.

TO HEAR MOTION FOR MANNOW TODAY.

Murderer of Carey B. Birch Seeks to Withdraw His Plea of Guilty and Secure Another Trial.

Judge Horton will hear a motion today in the case of Julius Mannow, now under sentence to be executed on Oct. 16 for the murder of Carey B. Birch.

Mannow desires to withdraw his plea of guilty and enter a plea of not guilty. It is expected that Judge Horton will overrule the motion. The case will then be taken to the Supreme Court.

The motion is based on the alleged misunderstanding which occurred at the time Mannow made his confession.

Great Western Train Derailed.

Dubuque, Ia., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—A misplaced switch derailed a passenger train on the Chicago Great Western at Dyersville this morning. The baggage car was smashed and three coaches containing Italian laborers overturned. No injuries resulted.

SHOOTS HIMSELF IN LINCOLN PARK.

Richard Shober, Crazed by Ill-Health and Overstudy, Takes His Own Life—Other Suicides.

Crazed by overstudy and ill-health, Richard Shober, No. 12 Belden place, committed suicide yesterday morning in Lincoln Park by shooting himself in the right temple. Shober had but recently returned from Europe, where he had been studying art, and it is believed that he became mentally deranged by excessive application.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning Park Policeman Martin Burns was startled by hearing a pistol shot in the vicinity of Webster and North Park avenues. Hastening to that place he found Shober lying on the ground in a pool of blood, with a revolver tightly clutched in his right hand and a bullet hole in his temple. He was dead when the policeman reached him.

Owing to the early hour there were no witnesses to the deed, and Burns was the first person to reach the dead man. He sent a call for the North Halsted street patrol wagon and the body was removed to Eisefeldt's undertaking rooms, No. 86 Racine avenue.

The following letter was found in a pocket of the man's coat:

"In this trying time I cannot think; my nerves are shattered from sleeplessness; insanity stares me in the face. O, God! O, my parents! forgive this deed."

Shober returned from Paris about six weeks ago. Tuesday night he retired at the usual time, but arose early yesterday morning and left the house. The dead man was a son of Charles Shober, a lithographer, who was for a number of years connected with the Carqueville Lithographing company, Illinois street and La Salle avenue.

Richard was in the employ of the company for a short time about twelve years ago. He attended school in Chicago for a short time and about ten years ago went to Europe to complete his education. Shober attended some of the most prominent universities in Germany, but for the last few years he had been studying in Paris.

Despondent over sickness and his inability to get a position, William Insel, a German, who has been at the North Side beer gardens as a variety actor during the summer, tied a rope around the hinge of the door in his room in the St. Charles Hotel, No. 15 Clark street, yesterday and strangled himself to death.

It was thought by the hotel employés that something was wrong in the room, and at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Policeman Osousky of the Central Detail was called in. He found the door locked and crawled into the room by means of the cornice in front of the window. The body was taken to No. 11 Adams street by the patrol wagon from the Lake-Front Police Station.

Little was known of Insel at the hotel, as he had been stopping there but a short time. Many letters written in German were found on the man and papers showing that he had been recently discharged from the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. It is supposed he had a wife in Milwaukee, and the police of that city will be notified.

COACHMAN IS TAKEN FROM HIS BOX.

Employe of Allison V. Armour Blocks a Street, Uses His Whip on a Gripman, and Gets Locked Up.

Allison V. Armour's coachman ran afoul of one of Mr. Yerkes' gripmen while exercising a handsome pair of bay colts in Madison street yesterday, and as a result Coachman Timothy Murphy surrendered his reins to a bluecoat, who drove the rig home, while the driver went to the Battery Police Station to await bail for disorderly conduct.

Coachman Murphy was crossing Dearborn street going east shortly after noon. The vehicle got squarely across the tracks and had to stop because of pedestrians, so that Gripman J. Carroll was compelled to drop his grip in the middle of a crossing and none too soon to prevent a smash.

Carroll showed his teeth, and so did Mr. Armour's man. Murphy says the gripman spit at him by way of showing his contempt for his horsemanship. Carroll denies this. However, Murphy raised his whip and brought it down with a stinging slash across the face of the man at the grip.

A crowd gathered. Carroll looked as though burning to leave his post, but was unable to do so. Patrolman J. J. Murphy helped him out of his embarrassment, however, by putting the driver under arrest. He took the prisoner to the battery and then drove the steeds to Mr. Armour's home, No. 117 Lake Shore drive. N. W. Brooks, manager of Mr. Armour's matters, went to the station and bailed the coachman out.

STEVENSON ADDRESSES THE MASONS.

He Delivers the Annual Oration Before the Grand Lodge of Illinois and Is Well Received.

Vice-President Stevenson delivered an oration at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Illinois at Central Music Hall yesterday. He was heartily received by the Masons and his remarks were listened to with great interest. In conclusion Mr. Stevenson said:

"More potent today than at any other period in the world's history are the instrumentalities for good. Let each craftsman realize his responsibility, his high privilege, in these earnest days of bearing some humble part in working out the great designs that look to the purification, the uplifting of mankind. With such aids, such inspiration, the world will, with the rolling years, grow better. The sum of human happiness will be increased."

Who the officers appointed yesterday are will not be known until after the installations today. The committees which reported were those on jurisprudence, mileage and per diem, finance, petitions, and obituaries. Today the Committees on Appeals and Grievances, Chartered Lodges, Grand Examiners, and Credentials will report. It is said today will close the meeting, and by Friday evening most of the Masons in attendance expect to be on their way home.

PRESIDENT THOMAS FAILS TO APPEAR.

Council Committee on Track Elevation Selects Three to Deal with the Chicago and Western Indiana.

President Thomas of the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad company failed to appear at the meeting of the Council Committee on Track Elevation yesterday. He sent word that a business engagement detained him.

The committee desired to submit to him its plan for the elevation of the company's tracks from the river to Sixty-fourth street.

Instead of having a subway at Thirty-fifth street the company wishes to retain the viaduct at that point. The company does not want to elevate its tracks in the yards between Forty-seventh and Fifty-fifth streets. It desires to come to grade at that point and build a viaduct at Fifty-first street over the tracks.

The committee does not favor these changes and Chairman O'Neill appointed a committee composed of Messrs. Madden, Gallagher, and Northrop to confer with President Thomas.

NATIONAL CONTESTS IN SCOTLAND.

Announcements of the League Racing Board for the Week.

Owing to mishaps of two of the pacing machines at the Garfield Park track yesterday afternoon nothing in the way of record breaking was done. First the chain of one machine broke and then a tire punctured on another, and the weather being so cold it was given up. Today at 11 o'clock the trials will be resumed and again this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The place of the national cycle championships for 1897 has been conditionally chosen. The League of American Wheelmen through its bulletin announces that Edinburg will be the place, and the events will be held under the auspices of the Scottish Wheelmen's League July 29, 30, and Aug. 1, 1897.

Several foreign tracks have transgressed the racing rules and are barred to American riders. They are: Deutsches Radfahren Bund, Berlin; Einbach of Hamburg, Hanover, Leipsic, and Munchen Periach.

The formal announcement of the transfer of George Emerson and Fred De Cardy to the ranks of the professional class is made. The records of A. B. Simon made at Deming, N. M., May 25 of 33 3-5 for the third mile unpaced, flying start, and 25 1-5 for the quarter under the same conditions are accepted by the Racing Board.

J. J. Besenek of the Pizen Cycling club has been suspended for sixty days from Oct. 3 for riding in unsanctioned races.

FIVE ROADS ARE VICTIMS.

POLICE SURPRISED AT WORK OF CAPTURED FREIGHT THIEVES.

Three Men, Not Being Experienced and Hardened Criminals, Break Down and Tell the Story of Their Depredations—Made a Practice of Shipping One of Their Number in a Box to Rifle Other Packages—One Receiver of Goods Behind the Bars.

Secret Service Agents of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad have arrested the members and stopped the operations of the most skillful, as well as successful, gang of freight car pilferers with whom the railroad detectives of Chicago have had to deal in many years. Some of the property recently stolen in transit has been recovered, one receiver of booty has been arrested, and the chances are that it will soon be known what dealer handled the greater portion of the stolen goods.

It is known thus far that five railroads have suffered through the operations of the gang, and it is believed not less than $10,000 worth of property has been stolen within the last six months. The railroads from which property has been stolen are:

Chicago and Northwestern.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.
Chicago Great Western.
Wisconsin Central.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

The names of the men under arrest as given by them are: W. T. Johnson, charged with robbery and conspiracy; G. W. Parker, conspiracy and robbery; J. C. Miller, conspiracy and robbery; and G. T. Hamburger, receiving stolen property. Detectives say the name of the man who gives the name of Parker is Jansen; the true name of Johnson, Nielson; and that of Miller, Christianson.

They are not professional thieves, but all have at one time or another in recent years been employed as freight-handlers about the yards and houses of the Chicago, Great Western and Wisconsin Central railroads.

Their Scheme a Clever One.

In the judgment of Chief Riley of the Chicago and Northwestern road the three men have been operating six months. In order to surmount the efforts of the roads to prevent the stealing of merchandise in transit from cars the thieves planned their work so that one member of the gang was shipped by freight in a huge box marked household goods. Auger holes in the box provided for air for the occupant, and food, water, and candles were also supplied him before the start.

When the train in which the car was taken out had proceeded fifty or seventy-five miles from the city the thief in the box, who was also supplied with tools, released himself from his hiding place, broke open the boxes containing the most costly merchandise, repacked it in the box he had vacated, nailed up the rifled cases, and, sawing a hole in the floor of the car, escaped in the darkness when the train was at a standstill in some small country place.

His companions would telegraph ahead to the consignee of the box of stolen property to reship it to Chicago, where they would receive it and get possession of its contents. When the car was opened at its destination and the rifled packing cases discovered the railway company had to settle for the loss and investigate. This, according to the confession of the three principals, was the plan of operation.

One week ago Chief Riley of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad was notified of the loss of half a dozen cases of shoes consigned to a dealer in Pittsburg, Kas. The empty cases were found in the car in which they were shipped, and a hole 14x16 inches was found in the floor of the car. By keeping an eye on the other freight in the car, seeing it delivered and opened the plot was discovered.

One huge case, consigned to W. T. Johnson, Omaha, and marked household goods, never left the Omaha freight-house. A telegram to the Omaha agent ordered its reshipment to Chicago to Johnson, the consignee, orders being given to send it to Perry's warehouse in State street.

Caught on Calling for the Box.

When the box was called for by Parker and Johnson they were arrested and a few hours later Miller was taken into custody at No. 71 West Van Buren street, where all three of the men lived. Not being hardened thieves the guilty men soon broke down and told detectives the whole story. The only property recovered by the Northwestern road is the shoes stolen a week ago.

On Sept. 8 last seven cases of shoes consigned to merchants in Peoria and Davenport were stolen in exactly the same manner. The Rock Island's special officer found, among other things in the car, a hammer on the handle of which the name of J. C. Miller appeared. There was a square hole sawed in the floor of the car, and there is no doubt in the minds of the officers that the robbery was the work of the gang.

Two months ago the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul detectives worked on a robbery of the same general description, in which a case of furnishing goods worth $300 was stolen. Yesterday Miller confessed the gang had planned and executed that robbery.

In August last and the month preceding there were five robberies of the kind committed in cars of the Chicago Great Western road, property valued at $3,000 being stolen. In one of these raids 15,000 cigars, worth $800, were stolen. The lot was sold to Hamberger, a cigar dealer in No. 281 Clark street, and when the officers found some of them in his shop yesterday a warrant was secured and Hamberger was placed under arrest.

Shoes a Sort of Specialty.

Wisconsin Central cars were robbed twice, shoes worth $600 being stolen. In these cases employés of the company were suspected of complicity, and two were discharged.

The Burlington has lost about $400 worth of merchandise, but the operations of the gang were limited on this road. Last July Parker was boxed up for shipment in one of the Burlington cars, but the weather was so warm and the box was kept in the freight house so long that he opened the case and liberated himself in the presence and to the great astonishment of the shipping clerks. Parker made his escape before the clerks had an opportunity to collect their wits and detain him.

GRAFF COMPANY SECURES THE SHEDS.

Proceeds with the Work of Razing on Illinois Central Property Before a Rival Can Enjoin.

Burnett Graff of the Graff Contracting company yesterday invoked the aid of the Sheriff in the fight he is having with the Chicago House Wrecking company over the possession of sheds on the property of the Illinois Central company at Twenty-sixth street.

Graff took out a writ of replevin and Deputy-Sheriff Hall took possession of the buildings yesterday afternoon and turned them over to Graff. He gave a bond for $500 and immediately began to tear down the buildings which are the cause of the dispute.

A. Harris of the House Wrecking company telephoned to the Sheriff to know whether he could take out an injunction against Graff. He was told that before the writ could be issued the buildings would all be down and the injunction would be worthless.

The difference between the litigants is, as recently told by THE TRIBUNE, that the Graff company had a contract to tear down the buildings, whereas the other concern claimed to hold a lease of the property.

WILL LOCATE PUBLIC TOILET BOOTHS.

Council Committee on Health Department Delegates the Selection of Sites to Six Aldermen.

The Council Committee on the Health Department yesterday appointed the following subcommittee to decide upon locations for the twenty-five public toilet booths to be built in different parts of the city:

Ald. Kahler,	Portman,
Brenner,	Welsbrod,
Northrop,	Mowrer.

The booths will be constructed of sheet iron and located on the edge of the sidewalk on streets where crowds congregate. Within a few days one will be placed at Washington and La Salle streets and another at Randolph and La Salle streets.

The ordinance granting the Jewish Public Cemetery company the right to use twenty acres of land near Mount Olivet for cemetery purposes was recommended for passage.

LAYING BLAME FOR KRAUSE'S DEATH.

Commissioner Cunning Is Now Trailing the Police and the Physicians of County Hospital.

County Commissioner Cunning is on the trail of the police and the authorities of the County Hospital, seeking to lay the responsibility for the death of Paul W. Krause, No. 1248 Bonney avenue, on the combined negligence of both. To that end the Hospital committee of the County Board will meet at the hospital at 10 o'clock this morning.

Krause, who was a cornice-worker, formerly in the employ of Mr. Cunning, left his home on the evening of Sept. 28 in a two-wheeled cart, loaded with iron. While driving in Seventeenth street, near Robey, the horse suddenly started, upsetting the rig, and throwing Krause on the street with part of the load of iron on top of him.

Men in a nearby saloon who saw the accident rushed out and carried Krause to shelter. A policeman was called, who found the man unconscious and sent for the ambulance from the Hinman Street Police Station. When Krause was taken there he was not able to speak.

Without inquiring into his physical condition, Commissioner Cunning charges, the police threw Krause into a cell. Then they sent word of the man's mishap to his wife, who received it at midnight and left home at once to go to her husband. She arrived at the Hinman Street Station at 1 o'clock in the morning, and Commissioner Cunning charges the police denied her admittance to her husband.

Thereupon she returned to her home on the word of the police that Krause was simply intoxicated. She thought this strange, for she said afterwards her husband had not taken a drop of liquor in several weeks. The following day Krause was taken to the County Hospital.

Dr. Donnelly, one of the physicians at that institution, tells Commissioner Cunning the policemen who brought Krause from the station informed him the man had had epileptic fits. Commissioner Cunning says the man never had epilepsy. Nevertheless, on the positive assertion of the police Krause was put in a sick ward.

So far as Mr. Cunning can discover Krause remained in the sick ward a man under treatment for epilepsy, which he had never had, during Tuesday and Wednesday, when an examination was made and the true situation was discovered. Krause was at once removed to a surgical ward and a close examination was made. A clot was found on the brain. On Thursday morning an operation was performed, but the relief came too late. The man died on Thursday night.

"Brutality was practiced somewhere," said Commissioner Cunning, "and I mean to establish where. It looks pretty much as if careless treatment can be laid both to the police and the hospital authorities. The action of both was cruel in the extreme."

BURGLARS ENTER THREE STATIONS.

Make a Haul of Railroad Tickets but Leave Behind Chicago and Northern Pacific Cash.

Burglars raided the three stations of the Chicago and Northern Pacific railway at Wisconsin avenue, Oak Park avenue, and Harlem early yesterday morning and secured single-ride tickets to the value of $300.

The marauders failed in an effort to open the safe in the Oak Park station, which contained $300 in currency.

At the Harlem station an unsuccessful attempt was made to open the safe, which contained $60.

The only money secured was $3, the amount contained by a penny-slot machine at the Wisconsin avenue station. It was here that the bulk of the ticket was taken.

Entrance was effected at each station by the application of a jimmy to a window sash.

SUPT. PARKER LOSES HIS POSITION.

Commissioner of Public Works Downey Places R. W. Brown in Charge of the City Machine Shops.

E. K. Parker, Superintendent of the city machine shops, at the foot of Chicago avenue, was discharged yesterday by Commissioner of Public Works Downey, charged with extravagance in the management of the shops. He is succeeded by R. W. Brown, an old employé in the shops.

The case of Parker was brought to the attention of Commissioner Downey several days ago, and since then he has been making a quiet investigation. Many employés, it was said, had been given overtime unduly.

Mr. Downey said: "I consider the man incompetent and have discharged him. I am of the opinion that the repair shops can be run at 50 per cent less expense than in the past."

PRICE OF A BEATING PUT AT $20,000.

Jury Awards Bennett D. Marks Damages for Maltreatment Which He Suffered Five Years Ago.

Bennett D. Marks was given a verdict in Judge Windes' court yesterday for $20,000 damages on account of a beating he received five years ago. The man against whom the verdict was returned is Harry C. Clark, who lives at Maywood.

When the suit, which was for $25,000, was called Clark did not appear. The jury returned the verdict in a few minutes.

Marks is a ticket broker with an office in Dearborn street. Clark's father was a physician who died several years ago, leaving a considerable estate.

Marks testified that on the night of Oct. 15, 1891, he was walking in Thirty-ninth street, near Cottage Grove avenue, when he was set upon by Harry Clark and two other young men, beaten, and despoiled of valuables.

TO FIGHT HEALY'S COURT-HOUSE PLAN

Real Estate Board Will Oppose Issuance of $600,000 in Bonds to Add More Stories.

The monthly meeting of the Chicago Real Estate Board was held yesterday afternoon. Willis G. Jackson, Chairman of the Special Assessment committee, read the report of the committee, which was an exhibit of the efforts made to obtain reform in the manner of passing special improvement orders.

The Committee on the Abolition of Township Organization reported through the Chairman, Louis A. Seeberger. The report denounced the opposition of certain members of the County Board.

The board decided to oppose the issuance of $600,000 in bonds by the County Commissioners to build three additional stories on the County Hall as proposed.

The board will be closed on Chicago day.

BURGLARS BADLY WOUND A WATCHMAN

Joseph Hau Orders Two Men to Halt and Receives for Reply a Shot in the Abdomen.

Joseph Hau, No. 2827 Emerald avenue, a private watchman, was shot in the abdomen and perhaps fatally wounded early yesterday morning by one of two burglars who were escaping from a house near the corner of Twenty-eighth and Butler streets.

Hau ordered them to halt, when one fired a shot, wounding Hau as stated. Before escaping the burglars fired several more shots, which attracted Policeman Mahoney. He found Hau lying on the sidewalk. The injured man was assisted to his home.

It was found that the residences of Michael Hence and Nicholas Schauss, Nos. 526 and 528 Twenty-eighth street, had been entered.

NEGLECTFUL FATHER HAS A HEARING.

Justice Severson Continues the Case of William Malone, Whose Children Are Said to Suffer.

William Malone, Paulina street and Austin avenue, was before Justice Severson yesterday morning charged with neglecting his children.

It is charged that the children want for clothes and are not properly fed. The little ones, three in number, range in age from 5 to 10 years.

Justice Severson continued the case until Oct. 17 and the children will be cared for by the Humane Society in the meantime.

TRIES TO KILL HIS SISTER

ANDREW BRUIST SUDDENLY DEVELOPS MURDEROUS INSANITY.

Usually Mild-Mannered and Affectionate, He Makes a Terrific Assault on Lena in Englewood, and but for the Interference of Delia, Another Sister, Probably Would Have Slain Her—Politics a Possible Cause—Victim in a Hospital.

Andrew Buist, a painter, 21 years old, and a Hollander by birth, while insane made a murderous assault yesterday afternoon on his sister, Lena, at his home, No. 7219 Halsted street. He was prevented from carrying out his purpose by another sister, Delia, who held back her brother until the neighbors, hearing the screams of the sisters, rushed into the building and overpowered the man. He was conveyed to the Englewood Police Station.

Lena Buist, unconscious and bleeding from several wounds in the head and face, was removed to the Englewood Union Hospital, where late last night the attending doctors said that she might die.

While the reasons for the sudden dethronement of Bust's reason are unknown his actions at the police station last night indicated to those who saw him that politics had much to do with it.

Buist earned money enough to support himself and his two sisters, Lena and Delia, who were his housekeepers. They lived in the upper portion of the building at No. 7219 Halsted street. No one an remember seeing Buist under the influence of liquor and he was kindness itself to his sisters.

For the last week, however, Buist has not been working with the regularity that was his chief characteristic. His idleness attracted the attention of his neighbors, and about the same time his sisters, who thought him idle, noticed a change in his behavior. He became moody and silent, but showed nothing that would lead them or any one to think that his mind was failing.

Andrew came into the house yesterday afternoon. Lena was in the kitchen. A heavy flatiron rested on the stove. Andrew seized it in his right hand, advanced on his sister, and struck her a terrible blow on the head. The blow felled her to the floor, but failed to render her unconscious. As he bent over to hit her a second time she grasped the hand and the flatiron at the same time.

Then commenced a fearful struggle between the two. Buist reached over the kitchen table and grasped a long file with his left hand, and while his sister held his right hand and the iron he held the file in his left hand and stabbed her in the face.

With the first stroke of the new weapon her face the young woman dropped her grasp on the right hand of her brother, and then, with both hands free, the maniac showered blow after blow on the head of his defenseless sister. At the same time he emitted shout after shout. The girl, rousing herself, seized both his hands with her own.

The struggle and loud cries attracted the attention of Delia, who was climbing up the rear stairs. She rushed into the house. Her brother had released his hold on the weapons and had dragged his now unconscious sister to the sink. There he had left her, and with both hands on the sink, as if to steady himself, he was jumping up and down on her prostrate body, crushing out her life under his heels.

With a shriek that aroused the neighborhood Delia rushed upon the pair, and, throwing herself on the body of her sister, implored her brother to desist. But he was deaf to all peladings. Again and again he stamped on her, and as he did so Delia uttered the most piercing cries for assistance.

The cries were heard by Policeman Sullivan of the South Englewood Police Station, who, with several other men, rushed into the house. There they found Buist at his terrible work, with one sister unconscious on the floor and the other trying to shield her from the blows that the brother was raining on her.

Their entrance caused Buist to stop, and as Sullivan drew his club the maniac yelled at him and before he could recover the officer and several civilians threw themselves on him and held him to the floor.

There he kicked and bit savagely at the men, but his fighting was short. He was quickly tied and the Englewood Police Station was notified. Capt. Gibbons, with Lieut. Tierney, Sergt. O'Brien, and several others, hastily called cut the patrol wagon and soon reached the place.

The unconscious young woman in the meantime had been taken from the house and was soon after conveyed to the Englewood Union Hospital. She had three deep wounds in the back of the head that had been inflicted by the flatiron and another in the forehead that had been made with the same weapon. With the file she had been stabbed three times in the back of the head and neck and once in the face.

Securely bound, Buist was conveyed to the police station, where he raved and acted wildly until an early hour this morning.

SHARPSHOOTER'S COMPETITION ENDS

Weather Is Rather Unfavorable for High Scores.

Camp Logan, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The big sharpshooters competition was concluded today. The weather was unfavorable for high scores, the wind blowing strongly all day from the north. In the afternoon the conditions were better than in the morning, but the day was altogether a trying one for all of the marksmen. Adjt.-Gen. Hilton, accompanied by Col. Leroy T. Stewart, visited the post today and several officers of the Fifteenth Infantry are expected to be present tomorrow. Tomorrow is the regimental competition and the sharpshooters will contest for places on the State team. The ten highest distinguished sharpshooters today were:

S. E. Jones, G., First	238
Ed Moss, G., First	235
Sergt. E. S. Mars, G., First	235
Sergt. J. T. Scott, C.	234
Lieut. F. E. Dayton	221
M. Chamberlin, G., First	221
Capt. Ben Rick, G., First	219
Corporal H. Spears, G., First	217
M. D. Lewis, G., First	217
Lieut. A. D. Lonsdale	213
Capt. H. G. Damron	212

The five best in the regimental team competition were:

Sergt. H. Kern, G., Second	204
Corporal J. T. Toebelman, A., Second	203
Corporal J. A. Crawford, G., First, 474; Private M. D. Lewis, G. First, 490; Corporal H. Spears, G. First, 447; Lieut. F. E. Dayton, 434; Sergt. John Scott, N. G. E., 425; Private A. M. Chamberlin, G. First, 428; Sergt. R. Richards, C. First, 425; Capt. G. H. Damron, Fourth, 417.	

SOPHOMORES ARE GOOD ATHLETES.

Second Year Class Wins Illinois Handicap Field Day.

Champaign, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The fourth annual fall handicap games of the University of Illinois were held this afternoon on Illinois field. The sophomores won easily with sixty points to their credit. The summaries:

50-yard dash—Dougherty, '99, 2 yards, won; Clark, '99, 1 yard, second; Kennedy, 1900, 1 yard, third. Time, :05 3-5.

100-yard dash—Fisher, '99, 5 yards, won; Clark, '99, 3 yards, second; Kennedy, 1900, 2 yards, third. Time, :10 3-5.

220-yard dash—Dougherty, '99, 8 yards, won; Mundy, 1900, 15 yards, second; Clark, '99, scratch, third. Time, :24.

120 yards, high hurdle—Dougherty, '99, scratch, won; Coffeen, '96, scratch, second; Time, :20 2-5.

220 yards, low hurdle—Young, '97, 5 yards, won. Dougherty, '99, 1 yard, second; King, 1900, 1 yard, third. Time, :30.

Quarter-mile run—Young, '97, 35 yards, won; Mills, '99, 5 yards, second; Perkins, '98, 30 yards, third. Time, :53 2-5.

Half-mile run—Milne, scratch, won; Grimes, '97, 30 yards, second; Hughes, '98, 25 yards, third. Time, 2:11 3-5.

One-mile run—Craig, '98, 100 yards, won; Grimes, '97, 50 yards, second; Milne, P. G., scratch, third. Time, 5:07 3-5.

One-mile walk—Hoagland, '99, scratch, won; Craig, '98, 60 yards, second; Paul, '98, 40 yards, third. Time, 8:28.

Class relay race—'99 won, 1900 second, '98 third, '97 fourth.

High jump—Byrne, '99, scratch, won; Seely, '99, 3 inches, second; Miller, '97, 4 inches, third. Height, 5 feet.

Broad jump—Seely, '99, 8 inches, won; Garrett, 1900, 3 inches, second; Pease, '98, 9 inches, third. Length, 19 feet 8 inches.

Hop, step, and jump—Seely, '99, 10 inches, won; Pease, '98, 18 inches, second; Paul, '98, 2 feet, third. Length, 40 feet 7 inches.

Hammer throwing—Beebe, '97, 15 feet, won; Von Oven, '98, scratch, second; Enochs, '98, 5 feet, third. Distance, 105 feet.

Shot put—Wiley, 1900, 3 feet, won; Prichett, 1900, 2 feet, second; Carpenter, '97, 3 feet, third. Distance, 35 feet.

Pole vault—Kratz, 1900, 2 feet, won; Paul, '98, 18 inches, second; Coffeen, scratch, third.

VICTORY FOR THE BLUE.

BROWN SHUT OUT IN A FIERCELY FOUGHT CONTEST.

Short Rushes Through Guard and Tackle Enable the Yale Team to Score Three Times — Backs Sent Through the Holes Made in the Opposing Line for Good Gains—Hard Play Wears Out Three Men, but No One Is Seriously Injured.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Yale landed as clean a football victory this afternoon over Brown University as the most ardent enthusiast of the blue could wish. The Brown men came, offered bets of even figures that they would either tie or win, and departed with the score 18 to 0 against them.

A number of the Brown followers made bets at odds of 2 to 1 that their eleven would score, but their money remains in New Haven. Brown had a chance to score, getting the ball at Yale's five-yard line in the first half, and taking up their downs, one by one, till the leather went to Yale on four downs. Yale was in its last ditch and fought desperately for life.

Brown's backs were dropped in their tracks, and not a foot was gained in the four minutes, and after that it was evident it was Yale's game, interest clinging to the probability of Brown scoring. The fear was, however, needless. Outside of the instance cited above Yale's goal was not threatened during the game.

A week ago Yale defeated Amherst, and the Massachusetts men had two chances to score. Amherst has no football pretensions to make, but Brown, with claims of being in the same class with the big colleges, had Amherst's score just doubled today, and except on one occasion did not approach Yale's goal, and this was a fluke.

Wonderful Improvement Shown.

A wonderful improvement in team work has taken place at Yale and the eleven may yet be in good enough form to make a creditable showing against Princeton. McFarland has been dropped from center, and Chamberlain, who succeeded him, filled the gap completely, today. Chadwick's return to guard also explains some of Yale's strength in the line.

Behind the line the addition of the big freshman, Van Every, accounts for much of Yale's gain in offensive play. He put up a winning game.

Brown's line was broken as soon as Yale lined up and was not united during the game. Rodgers and Chadwick made a gap between guard and tackle on every play and most of Yale's runs came through the center. Two of Yale's touchdowns may be directly attributed to square muffs of punts by Fultz. He dropped the ball just in time to allow Hazen to fall on it directly in front of Yale's goal.

Yale scored but once the first half, but had the ball only a foot from Brown's goal when time was called. When the second half closed, too, Yale was within five yards of Brown's goal.

Brown kicked off and Yale took a free kick, punting to Brown's thirty-yard line. Fultz muffed, and Summersgill fell on the ball. Hall returned the punt and Fultz made a couple of fair rushes around Bass' end. Brown exhibited good interference for five minutes, but it was demoralized during the remainder of the game. Hinkey then punted to Brown's twenty-yard line and Fultz muffed again, this time Hazen falling on the ball. Benjamin made a great run through Thayer and the ball was at Brown's five-yard line. Rodgers forced it across. Hinkey's try was successful, and the score stood Yale, 6; Brown, 0.

Brown's Best Play.

After an exchange of punts Hinkey tried for a side kick, and punted out of bounds. This gave the ball to Brown at Yale's thirty-yard line. Fultz here made Brown's most sensational play of the game. The old-fashioned criss-cross was tried, and Fultz took the ball past Hazen for twenty-five yards. He was downed inside Yale's five-yard line, and the big crowd held its breath to see Brown score.

But the catastrophe never came.

Hall, Murphy, and Fultz were sent in vain into Yale's center. Chadwick and Rodgers nailed them every time, and the ball went back to Yale. It was punted out, and Yale began rushing it down the field. It had been placed within a foot of Brown's goal when time was called.

Yale kicked to Brown's ten-yard line, and Hall punted back to center. Benjamin made thirty yards past Chase, and Rodgers dragged the entire Brown rush line on his shoulders ten yards more. Van Every got through Thayer and Coomes for ten more, and Rodgers took the ball over in four minutes' playing time. Score, Yale, 12; Brown, 0.

Yale here found that Chadwick and Rodgers had an easy time in opening up the Brown line, and sent the backs, each in turn, through the gap. The fighting was fierce, and all the rushes short. Yale got the ball on the kick off, rushed it the length of the field, and Van Every took it over. The successive plunging of the the backs was responsible for laying out Hall, Hazen, and Hinkey. All were dazed at the fierce inplaying, but none is permanently disabled.

With the score 18 to 0 and five minutes more to play Yale continued the policy of short rushes. The ball was almost over when time expired.

Protests a Decision.

Wallace S. Moyle, coach of the Brown team, said after the game tonight the game was a very unsatisfactory one. Not a Brown man was up to his form.

"I want to enter one protest, though, about a decision of Referee Dewitt. When we had the ball a yard from Yale's goal Ely, Yale's quarter back, jumped over the line and knocked the ball away from Coomes, our center. Dewitt actually called it down. This robbed us of one of our downs, or we would have had Yale sure."

Today's game afforded Yale supporters hope. They attended the contest and cheered as if it were an intercollegiate championship match. The lineup:

Yale.	Position.	Brown
Hazen	Right end.	Connor, Chase, Smith
Murphy (Capt.)	Right tackle	Locke
Sutphin	Right guard.	Chadwick, Thayer
Chamberlain	Center	Coomes
Murray	Left guard	Wheeler
Rodgers	Left tackle	Casey
Rass	Left end	Summersgill
Ely	Quarter back	Colby
Van Every	Right half back	Fultz
Benjamin	Left half back	Murphy
Hinkey	Full back.	Chauncey, Hall, Owen

Score—Yale, 18; Brown, 0. Place and date—New Haven, Conn., Oct. 7, 1896. Touchdowns—Rodgers, 2. Goals from touchdowns—Hinkey, 3. Referee—Dewitt, Yale. Umpire—Weeks, Brown. Linesmen—Hall, Yale; Watson, Brown.

'VARSITY PLAYS A POOR GAME.

Individual Work Alone Enables Team to Defeat Hahnemann.

Hahnemann Medical College fell before Capt. Roby's team of football players at the University of Chicago yesterday afternoon. What started in to be a closely fought contest was, in the last half of play, turned into an easy victory, 'varsity scoring thirty-four points, while the medics failed to score.

It was evident from the first that the opposing lines were evenly matched in weight and strength, and little could be done by either side by means of pushing. Jacobi bucked the center successfully once or twice early in the game, and Herschberger did as much for 'varsity, but the contest soon developed into one of end runs and punting.

Hahnemann's work was bad at all points, except for an occasional brilliant tackle, but 'varsity's was scarcely better. Only by means of splendid individual work on the part of the halves and tackles did the team make any kind of a showing. There was hardly a vestige of interference, the passing was bad, and no man lost a chance to fumble. Capt. Roby did some good interfering for Leffingwell around 'varsity's right end. The Captain got into all the plays better than he has been doing this season, but his men didn't seem to think his example worth following.

Leffingwell made almost as many fumbles as he had chances, and received jeers where he has been getting the wildest applause. Cleveland, too, let the ball roll past him on the kick-off, with no one near him to hinder a good gain. Leffingwell somewhat redeemed his wretched fumbling by making several good end runs with Roby interfering, and Nichols made a dozen beautiful gains around the end without a bit of interference. Kennedy, too, succeeded in plowing his way alone through his opponents by dint of his own great strength, and both Nichols and Kennedy did good work at times in breaking through the line to block kicks.

There was little about the work of the doctors to call forth praise except the steadiness of the line in defensive play. They fumbled often, had no interference, and made almost no gains, except by 'varsity's fumbles. Capt. Soule made numerous good tackles, and Brady, Randall, and Klunder also did some pretty work at times in stopping 'varsity's end runs. Jacobi tried to punt frequently, but his nervousness, together with bad passing, rendered this style of play almost useless.

Coach Allen grew disgusted with his men towards the end of the second half and took Jacobi's place at full himself. His substitution, however, failed to better matters.

It took 'varsity exactly thirteen minutes to secure its first touchdown. The ball had been punted up and down the field, until a combination of fumbles, with Leffingwell playing the leading part, landed it on the medics' ten-yard line in 'varsity's possession. Then Nichols was forced through the tackle for a touchdown. Herschberger made the next in a peculiar manner. He tried for a goal from field kick and failed. A doctor touched the ball, but fumbled it, and Herschberger was there to fall on it for a touch-in-goal. He failed to kick goal. The score stood 10 to 0 at the end of the half, with the ball in the center of the field.

In the second half things went easier for 'varsity. With the ball in the doctors' five-yard line Webb plowed through right guard for the first touchdown in five minutes' play. Nichols scored the next one by breaking through and blocking a kick and then falling on the ball, which had rolled over the line. Nichols made his third touchdown by an end run of fifteen yards without a particle of interference. Herschberger made the last just as time was called by a fifteen-yard run around the medics' right end. The lineup:

'Varsity.	Position.	Hahnemann.
D. Kennedy	Right end	Soule (Capt.)
Roby	Right tackle	Bentley
Mortimer	Right guard	Metcalf
Cavanagh, Davis	Center	Acheson
Webb	Left guard	Miller
Kennedy	Left tackle	Warner
Leffingwell	Left end	Brady
Clarke	Quarter back	Randall
Nichols	Right half back	Klunder
Cleveland	Left half back	Freeze
Herschberger	Full back	Jacobi, Allen

Score—'Varsity, 34; Hahnemann, 0. Place and date—Marshall field, Oct. 7. Touchdowns—Nichols [3], Herschberger [2], Webb. Goals kicked on touchdowns—Herschberger, 5. Time of halves—20 minutes. Referee—Hoagland. Umpire—J. Flint. Linesmen—Jones and Carr.

'Varsity will line up this afternoon against the strong "graduate" team which held them down to five points last Monday. "Andy" Wyant will probably play center for the graduates, the two Allens will play the guards, and the two Flints at tackle. Rayeroft will play quarter, Hoagland and Brown the halves, and Gale full back. Stagg is expected to play one end and Don Kennedy will probably have the other.

TOO HEAVY FOR ARMOUR ELEVEN.

Practice Game with the Northwestern University Team.

The Northwestern University team defeated the eleven from Armour Institute yesterday at Evanston, 42 to 0. At no time of the game were the boys from the South Side in the game, and, although they put up a plucky game, they were no match for the heavy gridiron veterans. The 'varsity played several substitutes, and one new man in the person of J. A. Hunter from Rockford, who filled Gloss' position at right end. He showed up well, tackling frequently for loss, and he also kicked four goals on touchdowns.

Potter was not in the game until the second half, and then he took Van Doozer's place, who watched the game from the side lines. Hagar played the other half, and Golden went in at quarter. The two longest runs of the day were made by Potter, one of fifty and the other of sixty-five yards.

The line did not hold as well as usual, and there was far more fumbling than was excusable from the amount of practice. Jones at quarter, Murdock at left half, and Brook at full did somefine work for the visitors, and Florsheim made the star tackle of the day in bringing down Van Doozer on an end run. 'Varsity will practice hard for next Saturday's game with Beloit. The lineup:

Northwestern.	Position.	Armour.
Hunter	Right end	Ertz
Farrer	Right tackle	Tarbell
Andrews, Sevings	Right guard	Terry
Hubbard	Center	Hindert
Flugg	Left guard	Lord
Smith	Left tackle	Florshelm
Siberts, Gloss	Left end	Greer
Golden	Quarter back	Jones
Hagar	Right half back	Boesch
Van Doozer, Potter	Left half back	Murdock
Sloan	Full back	Crane

Score—Varsity, 42; Armour, 0. Place and date—Evanston, Oct. 7. Touchdowns—Van Doozer [2], Potter [2], Sloan [1]. Goals kicked on touchdowns—Siberts [3], Hunter [4]. Injured—Jones. Time—Halves 20 minutes each. Referee—O'Brien. Umpire—Butler. Linesmen—Langlais, Greer.

WEST AURORA DEFEATS OAK PARK.

Suburban Eleven Succeeds in Scoring Only Once.

West Aurora's football eleven defeated the Oak Park High School team 18 to 4 on the Oak Park club's athletic grounds yesterday.

Oak Park kicked off and Aurora forced the ball steadily down the field by short center rushes, shoving Freeman over the line for the first touchdown in twelve minutes. No goal. Two more touchdowns by Slaker were made before the half closed, Freeman kicking one goal. Score: Aurora, 14; Oak Park, 0.

In the second half Aurora kicked off and Hyman made the first touchdown for the home team after long gains by Baldwin and Matteson. Muther missed goal. One more touchdown was made by the visitors and the game closed with the score 18 to 4 in favor of Aurora.

The features of the game were the center rushes of Hartsburg and Freeman and the tackling of Hyman, Royce, Baldwin, and Matteson. The lineup:

Oak Park.	Position.	West Aurora.
Wilson	Right end	Matteson
Montgomery	Right tackle	Roberts
Burke	Right guard	Smith
Sweet	Center	H. Freeman
	Center	Hemingway
Orego	Left guard	Lewis
Dutton	Left tackle	Comlon
Luck	Left end	Jones, Royce
Lamson	Quarter back	Taylor, Jones
Freeman	Right half back	Baldwin
Slaker	Left half back	Hyman
Hartsburg	Full back	Muther

Score—West Aurora, 18; Oak Park High School, 4. Place and date—Oak Park, Oct. 7, 1896. Touchdowns—Freeman, Slaker [2], Hyman, Hartsburg. Goal kicked on touchdown—Freeman. Injured—Taylor, H. Freeman. Time—45 minutes. Referee—Hatcher. Umpire—Gary. Linesmen—Darling and Richards.

HYDE PARK TEAM FAILS TO SCORE.

Defeated by the Heavy Eleven of Morgan Park.

In an interesting but onesided game the Morgan Park Academy defeated Hyde Park 14 to 0. Morgan Park had a slight advantage in weight in the line and bucked hard. Hyde Park, contrary to expectations, played a slow and perfectly plain game. Wilson made a good return thirty yards around left end for the academy. Wilcox, a new man, made one of thirty-five and several of fifteen and twenty yards. Hyde Park kicked off to Wilcox and in five minutes a touchdown was secured by Riley, who failed at goal. Two more touchdowns were gained in the first half. No scoring was done in the second half. Mann and MacNab did fine tackling for the academy. The lineup:

Morgan Park.	Position.	Hyde Park.
Smith, Johnson	Right end	Hennessey
De Rombre	Right tackle	Knickerbocker
Cleland	Right guard	Nash
Bogert	Center	McKay
Speed, Freeman	Left guard	Warren
MacNab	Left tackle	Miller
Walters	Left end	Linden (Capt.)
Mann (Capt.)	Quarter back	Higbee
Stevenson	Right half back	Munnemeyer
Wilcox	Left half back	Wilson
Riley	Full back	Higbee

Score—Morgan Park, 14; Hyde Park, 0. Place and date—Morgan Park, Oct. 7, 1896. Touchdowns—Riley, Stevenson, Wilcox. Goals kicked on touchdown—Mann. Time—Twenty minute halves. Referee—Connor. Umpire—Kay.

RUSH COMPLETES ITS SCHEDULE.

Team in Hard Practice for Game with Purdue.

Rush football men are working hard for their game on Saturday with Purdue at Lafayette. The management has rented a house at No. 336 South Wood street, opposite the athletic field. The upper floor is fitted up with lockers and baths, the lower floor as a club-room. The men meet here evenings to practice signals. Westnedge, Captain of the team two years ago, has donned a suit and will play tackle, and Barrett will play the end. Truesdale and Wilcox, both 220-pound men, are struggling for guard. Stevenson is pushing Dun hard for half back. Manager Hollenbeck yesterday announced his schedule as follows:

Oct. 10, Purdue at Lafayette; Oct. 17, University of Wisconsin at Madison; Oct. 23, Lake Forest at Lake Forest; Oct. 26, Grinnell at Chicago; Oct. 30, Des Moines Y. M. C. A. at Des Moines; Oct. 31, Grinnell at Grinnell; Nov. 2, State University of Iowa at Iowa City; Nov. 11, Armour Institute; Nov. 14, Physicians and Surgeons College; Nov. 17, Lake Forest at Chicago; Nov. 21, Illinois Cycling club at Oak Park; Nov. 26, Beloit at Rockford.

Academy Team Defeated.

Lake Forest defeated Northwestern Military Academy 6 to 0 yesterday. Three Northwestern men were carried off the field disabled.

DOES BETTER THAN YALE

HARVARD DEFEATS TRINITY BY A ONE-SIDED SCORE.

Followers of the Crimson Encouraged by the Showing Made Against the Aggregation from Hartford Compared with That of the New Haven Team Last Week—Wet Grounds the Cause of Frequent Fumbling—Cambridge Puts In Many Substitutes.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Harvard defeated Trinity in the second game this season 34 to 0. Rain had been falling steadily for two days, and only stopped shortly before the game. Since Yale had been able to score but a single touchdown against Trinity last week, Trinity was supposed to have a strong defensive team. At no time during the game was Harvard's goal in danger. The ball was in Trinity's territory most of the time. Both teams, however, did frequent fumbling, perhaps due to the wet grounds.

Harvard secured the ball on its thirty-yard line from Trinity's opening kick after several fumbles on both sides. A fake kick, and the ball was Harvard's on the Trinity twenty-yard line. Wrightington and Livermore made five yards each, Wrightington then rushing through for a touchdown, made in eight minutes.

Livermore made fifteen yards on Trinity's second kick off. Lewis then began to show up in following the ball. Trinity secured the ball on Wrightington's punt, and Sutton made five yards, the first gain. Swain was hurt, and Mills took his place. Trinity lost the ball on downs. Cabot then made a beautiful punt of forty yards on a bad pass. Lewis followed and got the ball.

Wrightington made fifteen yards, Livermore gained steadily, and the ball was on Trinity's thirty-yard line. Cabot was hurt, and Brown took his place. Then in the next rush Rich was hurt, and Beecroft took his place, Sparks taking Beecroft's place. Brown then rushed through for the second touchdown, and also kicked a goal.

Doucette caught Trinity next kickoff, and ran fifteen yards. Lewis again secured the ball from Trinity by following Wrightington's punt. Short, steady rushes of Brown, Wrightington, and Livermore scored Harvard a third down by Livermore and a difficult goal by Brown.

But one minute was left and the first half ended with Trinity's ball on Harvard's forty-yard line. In the second half Harvard returned Trinity's kick and Lewis fell on the ball through fumbling of Sparks. Wrightington gained so little around the ends he tried center and never failed to make good gains. Woodin for Trinity was doing some good tackling. After successive rushes for gains Sullivan scored a down and Brown kicked the goal.

Brown returned Trinity's next kickoff and forced Trinity in three downs to its goal line. Woodie tried to punt on the third down but the ball was blocked and F. Shaw fell on the ball for another down, Brown kicking the goal.

Up to this time Trinity had made the necessary five yards but twice. In the rush following Sullivan's run from Trinity's kick-off McCook was badly injured and Baldwin took his place. Harvard punted and on the next play Trinity attempted a fake kick by which Sutton ran fifteen yards. The ball was lost then on downs. Lewis was hurt in the next rush and Cozzens took his place. Short rushes by Sullivan and Wrightington and a final rush of Brown's scored another down, Brown also kicking the goal. Score, 34 to 0.

Time was called just after Trinity made the next kickoff with the ball on Harvard's forty-yard line. The lineup:

Harvard.	Position.	Trinity.
L. Warren	Right end	McCook
Grayson	Right tackle	
Merriman	Right tackle	Ingalis
E. Shaw	Right guard	Bacon
Wheelock	Right guard	Lewis
Doucette	Center	Lord
F. Shaw	Center	
Sargent	Left guard	Cogswell
Swain	Left tackle	Langford
Mills	Left tackle	
Lewis	Left end	Rich
Cozzens	Left end	Beecroft
Beale	Quarter back	Travers
Cochrane	Quarter back	
Livermore	Right half back	Sutton
Sullivan	Right half back	
Wrightington	Left half back	Beecroft
	Left half back	Sparks
Cabot	Full back	Woodie
Brown	Full back	

Score—Harvard, 34; Trinity, 0. Place and date—Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 7, 1896. Touchdowns—Wrightington, Sullivan, Livermore, Brown, Shaw. Goals kicked on touchdowns—Brown, 5. Time—Two twenty-minute halves. Referee—Lake. Umpire—Newell. Linesman—Upton.

PRINCETON AND LAFAYETTE TIE.

Easton's Team Takes Advantage of Tigers' Weakness on Left.

Easton, Pa., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Lafayette and Princeton played a tie game here today before about 5,000 spectators. Two fifteen-minute halves were played, neither side scoring.

The playing of Lafayette was quick and hard. She made her chief gains through the left side of Princeton's line, which was weak, owing to the absence of Church at tackle. Princeton's play was not nearly up to the standard, though she would have undoubtedly scored had a penalty been given her for interference in the center. Rhinehart and Jones kept constantly interfering with the ball, which prevented Poe from handling it properly, and this resulted in several costly fumbles. Poe tackled well and Cochran played a good game at end. Holt, who relieved Edwards in the second half, also put up a good game. The lineup:

Princeton.	Position.	Lafayette.
Cochran	Right end	Spear
Tyler	Right tackle	Weedmyer
Armstrong	Right guard	Rhinehart
Galley	Center	Jones
Edwards, Holt	Left guard	Shellgward
Geer	Left tackle	Gates
Thompson	Quarter back	Best
Kelly, Wheeler	Right half back	Barnhley
Bannard	Left half back	Best
Baird	Full back	Walbridge, Bray

Time—McIntosh. Referee—Thorne. Umpire—Bullet.

Knox and Parsons Tie.

Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The football game between the Knox and Parsons College elevens was played this afternoon and resulted in a tie score—10 to 10. The lineup:

Parsons.	Position.	Knox.
Labaugh	Right end	Cooper, Parker
Burkhardt	Right tackle	Adcock
Reed	Right guard	Harbison
Frye	Center	Shipp
Matson	Left guard	G. H. Martin
Gaumer	Left tackle	M. Martin
Dahms	Left end	Reilly [Capt.]
Letts	Quarter back	Lewis
Warner	Right half back	Williams
Bradshaw	Left half back	F. T. B. Martin
Dobbs [Capt.]	Full back	Ingle

Score—Parsons, 10; Knox, 10. Place and date—Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 7. Safety touchdown—Ingle. Touchdowns—Ingle [2], Dobbs, Lebough. Goals kicked on touchdowns—Labough. Referee—Crail. Umpire—Fred Arnold. Linesman—Willard.

Close Game at Irving Park.

The Jefferson street school defeated the Northwest Division High School yesterday at Irving Park. The score was 6 to 4. The teams lined up as follows:

Jefferson.	Position.	N. W. D.
Wickersham	Left end	Young
Calkins	Left tackle	Frank
Koblenzer	Left guard	E. Smith
Williams	Center	Larson
Paige	Right guard	Lawrence
Poinier	Right tackle	Brown
Nan Ness	Right end	Kane
Pratt	Quarter back	H. Smith
Sanford	Left half back	Johnson
Snyder	Right half back	Sloan
Casey	Full back	Snow

Touchdowns—Sanford, Sloan. Goal from touchdown—Pratt. Umpire—Parish. Referee—Chatham. Linesman—Scheiner.

Princeton-Yale Wins.

The Princeton-Yale eleven defeated the Hyde Park second team at Washington Park. The lineup:

Tourtelot	Center	Brosham
Tait, McCarthy	Right guard	Leighton
Connors	Left guard	Folsqn
Bogue	Right tackle	Woodruff
Maul	Left tackle	McCowl
Nelson	Right end	Young
Ford	Left end	Cordee
Stevens	Right half	Bell
Agricula	Left half	Sharp
Bradley	Quarter	Gouch
Gray	Full back	Blake

Notre Dame to Play Chicago.

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Arrangements have at last been concluded by which the University of Chicago will appear on the gridiron at Notre Dame. The season's schedule as now arranged:

Oct. 8, College of Physicians and Surgeons; Oct. 14, University of Chicago; Oct. 22, Indianapolis Light Artillery; Oct. 31, Albion College; Nov. 5, Lake Forest University; Nov. 14, Purdue University; Nov. 26, possibly the Detroit Athletic club.

SOME GOOD RACING AT IDEAL PARK.

Pinkey Potter, Semper Lex, and Eagle Bird Finish Noses Apart.

Lovers of good racing and close finishes were amply repaid for braving the raw atmosphere at Ideal Park yesterday. The favorite in the first race, imp. Sugar, caused a forty minutes' delay at the post. J. E. Cushing's recent purchase, Tradition, at long odds, won the event handily.

Irene Woods, who was giving weight to older horses, was made favorite in the third race, and won in a drive. Lollie Eastin was heavily backed by her owners at the track and pool-rooms throughout the country, but through the weak riding of Magnusen could finish no better than third.

The mile and an eighth handicap furnished the most exciting finish of the day, Pinkey Potter, Semper Lex, and Eagle Bird finishing noses apart and breaking track record at that distance. Florence P., with Caywood up, had a good following, but was beaten several lengths off.

Cora Havill won the last race in a close finish with Verdi. The summaries:

First race, 11-16 mile, selling—Tradition, 97 pounds [Dorsey], 8 to 1, won; Mollie King, 90 [Caywood], 6 to 1, second; Gracie C., 99 [J. Healy], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:10. Roger B., Julie, Charley Daly, Hattie Thayer, Tramp, Alice W., Agraune, Nikita, and imp. Sugar also ran.

Second race, ⅝ mile, selling—Miss Ames, 105 pounds [W. Jones], 15 to 1, won; Mazeppa, 100 [Clay], 3 to 1, second; Dr. Newman, 111 [Caywood], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¾. Terra Cycha, Whitcomb, Why, Leo Wicka, Barnato, Jersey Lad, and May Fair also ran.

Third race, ⅝ mile, selling—Irene Woods, 108 pounds [Caywood], 8 to 5, won; Simmons, 104 [J. Irving], 6 to 1, second; Lollie Eastin, 104 [Maxmasen], 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:15. Floreanna, Anna Mayes, Necedan, and Canewood also ran.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Pinkey Potter, 92 pounds [Dorsey], 9 to 10, won; Semper Lex, 104 [Clay], 2 to 1, second; Eagle Bird, 104 [Jackson], 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:55⅗. Florence P. also ran.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, selling—Provident, 100 pounds [Caywood], 4 to 5, won; Siegfried, 91 [Dorsey], 4 to 1, second; Chenille, 88 [Clay], 3 to 1 third. Time, 1:15¾. Cannonade, Rockwood, Cerita, Treeby, and Ashland also ran.

Sixth race, 11-16 mile, selling—Cora Havill, 94 pounds [W. Forbes], 3 to 1, won; Verdi, 107 [J. Irving], 3 to 1, second; Elsie Ferguson, 94 [Clay], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:09⅛. Atelier, Joe Mancini, May Rose, The Merchant, Lizzie N., Montepenso, Miss Francis, and Rosalind also ran.

Entries for today are as follows:

First race, ⅝ mile, selling—Terranet, 98; Alice W., 96; Indifferent, 96; Mary Portland, 96; Lienad, 96; Niniwa, 96; Good Advice, 105; Tar Tar, 105; Miss Danahy, 96; Verus, 104; Cider Sal, 101; Amanda, 96; Dad's Daughter, 96; Dave Sloan, 104.

Second race, 11-16 mile—Aceta, 90 pounds; Tidiness, 105; Crœsus, 98; Admetus, 110; Katie L., 100; Vanessa, 105; Paul Griggs, 103.

Third race, ¾ mile—Virgie Dixon, 97 pounds; Squan, 78; Miss Young, 117; Redskin, 109; Lulu T., 102; Cossack, 100; Indra, 105.

Fourth race, 11-16 mile, selling—Millie M., 94 pounds; Blazerock, 112; Hi Henry, 103; Sister Florence, 94; Ida M., 96; Rosalind III., 94; Roy Lochiel, 104.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Hot Stuff, 97 pounds; Judge Baker, 100; Belchax, 100; Uncas, 87; Martha R., 97; Sauterne, 102; Aureola, 87.

WEATHER KEEPS PEOPLE AWAY.

Good Racing but Poor Attendance at Aqueduct.

New York, Oct. 7.—A fair card was offered for the third day of the Queens County Jockey club at Aqueduct, but the attendance was not large as the weather was cold. Favorites were not fortunate in the first two races, as Waterman won the first at seven furlongs after he had been backed down to fours by a few of the knowing ones, and Emotional at 40 to 1 won the second race.

In the third and fourth events both favorites, Takanassee and Sloggan respectively won, the latter in a hard drive from Myrtle L. Friendship at odds on was a badly beaten favorite in the fifth event at five furlongs, Passover winning somewhat easily from the second choice, Teloco. Premier won the sixth all the way. The summaries:

First race, about ⅞ mile, selling—Waterman, 107 pounds [Dunn], 8 to 1 and even, won; Illuvard, 102 [Keefe], 4 to 1 and even, second; Arapahoe, 107 [O'Leary], 7 to 10 and out, third. Time, 1:27⅘. Rana and Will Elliott also ran.

Second race, 1 mile, selling—Emotional, 85 pounds [O'Connor], 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, won; Eclipse, 107 [Sheehy], 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Declare, 108 [Sims], 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:44⅘. Juno Dalgretti, Telegram, Lily of the West, Lambent, True Penny, and Bonnifield also ran.

Third race, ⅝ mile, selling—Takanassee, 107 pounds [Doggett], 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Piaudita, 107 [Sims], 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Florian, 103 [Keefe], 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:03. Mafia, Edna D., Olivia L., Salaire, Maud Adams also ran. Lady Mottle left at the post.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile, selling—Sloggan, 102 pounds [Lamley], 7 to 10 and out, won; Myrtle L., 79 [Brendle], 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Whip Cord, 108 [Hirsch], 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:01⅘. Tremistocles, Comptroller, Full Speed, Captain Russell also ran.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile—Passover, 113 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Celoso, 110 [Doggett], 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Red Spider, 110 [Lewis], 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:02⅘. Full Speed Contractor, Temple Bar, Friendship, Biliali also ran.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Premier, 105 pounds [Hirsch], 6 to 5 and out, won; Crimson, 99 [O'Leary], 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Chuknut, 99 [Powers], 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:44¼. Bean Ideal, Royal also ran.

HEIR-AT-LAW A D STAR POINTER.

Crack Pacers Win Two Good Races at Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The weather was clear and cold today at the big Kentucky trot, but the track was fast, the sport good, and the attendance large. There were two leading features on the card, the first being the Wilson Stake for 2:20 pacers. There were seven starters, with Village Farm's Heir-at-Law, piloted by Geers, a 2 to 1 favorite over the field. The second choice, Royal Victor, proved to be the contending horse. He landed the first heat in 2:09, lowering his record 6¼ seconds. In the next heat he made Heir-at-Law go so fast to win that the latter had to lower his record to 2:07½. Although he showed up strong in every heat, Royal Victor could not overcome the speed of the Buffalo horse, and the skill of Geers, so he had to content himself with second money.

The other big event was the free-for-all pace, with the three cracks, Star Pointer, Frank Agan, and Robert J., as starters. The talent quickly settled on Pointer, and well did he fulfill their predictions, for he won in straight heats, but his two contestants were after him so close in the first heat that he had to cover the mile in 2:03, which broke the track record, as it is two seconds faster than Robert J. made in the fastest heat in the same race last year. The subsequent heats were easy for the favorite, and, although Robert J. drove Frank Agan to a dead heat in the first heat, he beat the Hamlin gelding in the subsequent heats and won second money. The unfinished 2:16 trot from yesterday was won by the favorite, Rose Turner, the first and second heats being won by Satin Slippers, and the third by San Mateo. The last race was the 2:24 trot, which was an easy thing for the favorite, Woodford C., after he dropped the first heat to Royanna. The summaries:

2:16 trot, purse $1,000 [concluded]:

Rose Turner, b. m., by Jerome Turner, dam by Wilkeson [Collins]	13	7	2	1	1	1
Satin Slippers, blk. m., by Delancey [McKay]	1	1	3	9	11	2
San Mateo, b. m., by Simmons [Thayer]	3	2	1	10	5	3
Lynn Bourbon, b. m. [Jones]	5	4	6	4	3	ro
Philonides, br. h. [Fuller]	6	6	4	2	2	ro
Bad Actor, b. g. [Reidy]	2	3	5	3	4	ro
Judge Price, blk. g. [Hudson]	15	11	5	5	7	ro
Fanny Holmes, b. m. [Macey]	9	5	14	3	12	ro
Willow, b. m. [Smith]	8	10	7	6	8	ro
Macduff, b. g. [Keyt]	8	9	11	6	10	ro
Minting, b. h. [Mell]	10	14	8	11	6	ro
Julia Coulter, b. m. [Johnson]	12	12	12	12	9	ro
Bessie Wilkes, b. m. [Peddicord]	11	10	13	13	ds	
Russell Wood, b. h. [Stein]	7	12	9	dr		

Time—2:18¾, 2:13¾, 2:12¾, 2:15; 2:14¾; 2:16.

Wilson Stake, for 2:20 class, pacers, purse $2,000:

Heir-at-Law, blk. h., by Mambrino King, dam Estabula, by Alcantara [Geers]	2	1	1	1
Royal Victor, br. h., by Dark Knight [Penman]	1	2	3	4
Bright Light, br. m. [McHenry]	4	3	2	2
Planet, b. h. [Starr]	6	4	4	3
Bettie Irvin, gr. m. [Stein]	7	6	5	5
Russie Clay, b. m. [Curtis]	5	7	6	6
Sherman Clay, ch. g. [Hocock]	3	5	ds	

Time—2:09; 2:07¼; 2:08½; 2:08¼.

Free-for-all pace, purse $2,000:

Star Pointer, b. h., by Brown Hal, dam Sweepstakes [Clary]	1	1	1
Frank Agan, b. g. [McCarthy]	3	2	2
Robert J., b. g. [Geers]	2	3	3

Time—2:03; 2:04¾; 2:06½.

2:24 class, trotting, purse $500:

Woodford C., g. by Redfield, dam Pearl Winship [Weeks]	4	1	1	1
Royanna, br. m., by Dictator [West]	1	4	2	3
Celibate, br. g. [Berry]	2	4	2	9
Nut Prince, b. g. [Wright]	8	2	4	4
Temple Wilkes, b. g. [Vanmeter]	7	7	5	6
Rand, ch. g. [Gridley]	6	6	3	3
April Fool, b. m. [Darnaby]	5	8	8	8
Chatsworth, br. h. [Curtis]	9	5	7	7
Henry W., br. g. [Offutt]	9	9	9	8

Time—2:19¼; 2:19; 2:19¼; 2:19¾.

PERKINS NOW ELIGIBLE TO PLAY.

Flank Movement Is Made and Opposition Is Withdrawn.

At 4:55 yesterday afternoon Lansing Perkins was appointed manager of Louis Bensinger's billiard room, and thereupon became eligible to the big roomkeepers' tournament which is being so freely talked of. Will Mussey, representing the opposition, called on Bensinger yesterday and made a formal protest against the latter's selection of Perkins to represent him in the tournament for the avowed reason that the player in question is a professional and in no way connected with the Bensinger room. The matter was fully discussed, but no agreement could be reached until Bensinger worked his flank movement and then Mr. Mussey had nothing further to say. At the meeting this afternoon all arrangements necessary for the affair will be made.

Bald and Sanger at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—E. C. Bald and Walter Sanger will ride a match race at National Park on Saturday for a purse of $1,000. It will be over a half mile track, and will be run in three heats.

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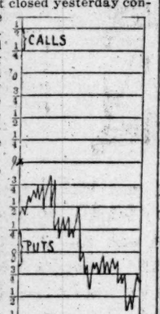
CHECK-TO THE ADVANCE.

LIQUIDATION OF BIG HOLDERS FINALLY TELLS ON PRICES.

Local Pyramiders Are Being Shaken Out—Apparent Continuation of Cudahy Selling—Sharp Advances in Berlin—Receipts of Corn Only Limited by Railway Capacity—Oats by Sample Weak—Board Members to Parade—South Water Street Prices.

Instead of closing at call price as on Tuesday the wheat market closed yesterday considerably below the lowest priced puts. There was continued liquidation by the big holders of wheat, and what virtually amounted to a shake out of a part of the small army of pyramiders and people who have tailed on to the boom. The course of prices was an illustration of the difficulty in sustaining a sharp advance without outside help. What are known as the outsiders have not had much to do with speculation recently, and the trade in consequence has been local and professional. The effect of the Cudahy selling, continued from Monday and Tuesday, was felt yesterday. It is not believed that Cudahy has had any company among the other big holders of wheat. Beside the liquidation there were lower cables, heavy receipts of wheat, and disquieting rumors from Paris and London. Liverpool came in lower in face of the advance on this side, the closing official quotations making futures 1¼@1d lower.



December Wheat Range

Berlin Alone Scores Advances.

Of foreign markets Berlin was alone higher. The advance there of 1¾@2¼ marks, the equivalent of 1@1½c, a bushel was puzzling. Receipts in the Northwest were 1,102 cars, against 831 a week ago, and 1,041 a year ago. A movement, only limited by the number of available cars, is not exactly an argument in line of the spring wheat shortage generally assumed. Primary markets had 968,000 bu against shipments of 471,000 bu and seaboard clearances of wheat and flour equivalent to 352,000 bu. Local receipts were 382 cars as against withdrawals from store of 48,000 bu. A tip to the effect that the government figures Saturday will point to a wheat yield greater by 19,000,000 bu than indicated a month ago had some effect on prices. First trades in December wheat were at a decline of ½c. There was a little foreign buying, but after a rally to 68⅜c there was gradual decline to 67⅝c, with the close only fractionally above the low point. The cash market was quiet with low grades slow. A good demand for small milling lots was reported. No grade red sold local at 48@ 50c; No. 4 red at 52@60c, No. 3 red a. 62@ 67c, No. 2 red at 70c, No. 3 hard at 63@63½c, No. 2 hard at 66¾c. Billed through: N.. 4 red sold at 52@53c, No. 3 red sold at 62@66c, and No. 3 hard at 63@64½c.

No. 4 spring sold local at 58@62c and No. 3 at 64½@66¾c. Billed through: No. 4 sold at 57½@59c, No. 3 at 62@65¾c, and No. 2 at 67c.

Corn Shows Fair Resistance.

The corn market held up well considering the decline in wheat. The close showed a loss ⅝@⅞c. Business was small in volume. Shipping houses bought December and sold May. The advance in Western freight rates to take effect Nov. 1, which was a bullish factor the previous day, was interpreted bearishly, as a big rush of corn is exp cted, to take advantage of present rates before the advance. There was selling of May on that. Receipts were liberal at 914 cars and 900 cars are expected today. The out-inspection was light at 258,000 bu. Charters were made for 205,000 bu. Liverpool was ½d higher for spot. Receipts at primary points were 808,600 bu, shipments 471,000 bu. The cash inquiry was fair but business is restricted by light offerings of tonnage. Offerings from Illinois showed an increase. Big offerings depressed samples ½@¾c.

The speculative oats market was heavy in sympathy with wheat, longs dumping freely. Prices declined ½@¾c, closing on bottom. At the decline there was a good demand for May from shorts. Receipts were again liberal at 542 cars, with 540 looked for today. Exports were 81,978 bu. There was a fair shipping inquiry for round lots, and 125,000 bu white clipped sold for rail shipment next month. Charters were made for 85,000 bu. No. 3 oats by sample were abundant and prices declined 1c, while other grades were ½@¾c lower.

Sales on track and f. o. b. coarse grain included: Corn—No. 4 at 21½@22½c, No. 3 at 22¼@22¾c, No. 3 yellow at 23@23½c, No. 2 at 23@23½c. No. 2 white at 23@23¼c. Billed through—No. 4 at 21c, No. 2 yellow at 21½@ 21¾c, No. 3 white at 22@22½c, Oats—No. 3 at 13@17½c, No. 3 white at 16@20c, No. 2 at 17½@ 18¼c, No. 2 white at 18⅝@23½c. Billed through—No grade at 13½@14½c, No. 3 at 15½@16½c, No. 3 white at 15½@18¾c, No. 2 at 18c, No. 2 white at 18@20¾c.

Strong Provision Market.

Provisions were strong on buying by packers and the market was independent of wheat. Hogs were 5@10c higher on receipts of 33,000. Receipts at seven packing points exceeded those of the same day last year by 2,700. The Chicago and International Packing companies bought ribs, Swift bought lard, and Dan Brown bought pork. There was no outside speculative interest, but the cash trade is good. The advance was well sustained, the people who sold early being forced to buy in later on.

Rye was easier in sympathy with wheat. Baltimore exported 25,714 bu rye. No. 2 sold store at 35c and No. 3 at 33½c. By sample No. 2 went at 36c and No. 3 at 34½c. October sold at 35c. December ranged at 36@36¾c, closing at 36c; May sold at 40c.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Pillsbury was on the floor yesterday claiming that millers have sold away ahead and insisting that the big movement to Minneapolis and Duluth must exhaust the supply on this year's crop. Estimated receipts for today, 322 cars wheat, 90 cars corn, 540 cars oats, and 35,000 hogs.

George Sanborn of Kennett, Harris & Co., just back from a trip through the corn belt, says: "I believe the movement will continue heavy. Farmers in Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas need money and are selling corn freely. It should not be surprised to see the movement during the coming month the largest ever known. London is buying more largely than ever before, and preparations are being made for a tremendous export business." A California dispatch received yesterday stated that another cargo of wheat had been taken there for Calcutta.

The trade in privileges was heavy, calls especially being in big demand. Puts ranged at 66¾@ 66⅝c, and calls at 68⅝@68¾c. The feeling was steady.

Lake tonnage for immediate loading is scarce. Shippers are engaging room ahead. The corn rate is 1½c to Buffalo. Ocean room is scarce and higher. Engagements being paid from Philadelphia to Liverpool, the highest rate thus far.

Prices of Grain and Provisions.

WHEAT.

	Closed Tuesday.	Price range yesterday.		Closed today.	Closed Oct. 8.
October	67¾	66¾	68¼	67	69½
December	66	67⅜	68¾	67⅜	69¾
May	72½	71	72¾	71¼	64¾
CORN.					
October	22¾	22½	23¾	22¾	20¼
December	23½	23¼	23⅞	23¾	27⅜
May	26⅜	25¾	26¼	26	29
OATS.					
October	17⅜	17	17¾	17	17¾
December	17¾	17½	17¾	17¼	17¾
May	19¾	19½	19¾	19⅜	20¾
MESS PORK.					
December	6.52½	6.52½	6.60	6.60	8.32½
January	7.30	7.27½	7.47½	7.45	9.50
LARD—PER 100 LBS.					
December	4.05	4.02½	4.20	4.20	5.75
January	4.25	4.25	4.40	4.40	5.80
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.					
December	3.35	3.47½		3.47½	4.80
January	3.60	3.62½	3.67½	3.67½	4.82½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	23	67	25	115
Spring wheat	3	212	20	240
Oats	165	1113	210	1488
Rye	37	496	9	542
Barley	31	8		39
	2	71	49	122
Totals	806	973	133	1,972

By canal—20,011 bu corn.
Rejected out—47,990 bu wheat, 258,458 bu corn, 4,113 bu oats, and 39,944 bu barley.

TRADE IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Prices of Leading Lines of Farm, Garden, and Orchard Produce.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, but for small lots a fair percentage must be added: Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 16½c; firsts, 14½@15½c; seconds, 12@13c; thirds, 9c; dairies 12@14c.

Cheese—Western Young Americas, 7½@9c; twins, 6@9c; cheddars, 6¾@7¼c; Swiss, 7@8½c; limburger, 5½@7½c; brick, 6@6½c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, loss off, 14½c; Southern, loss off, 13@14c.

Green fruits—Apples, new, 50c@$1.50 per brl; bananas, 75c@$1.00 per bunch; lemons, $5.00@6.50 per box; oranges, $2.50@5.50 per box; plums, 60@ 75c per 16-qt case; peaches, 20@30c per 1-3 bu basket; grapes, 8@10c per 8-lb basket; pears, 50c @$1.50 per bu; crab apples, $1.25 per bu.

Berries—Cranberries, $4.50@5.00 per brl.

Potatoes—Hebrons, 19@22c per bu; Rose, 19@22c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.25@2.00 per brl.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 6@9c; ducks, 8½@9c; chickens, dry picked, 8@7c; spring chickens, 6½@ 7c. Iced poultry—Turkeys, 8@10c; spring chickens, 8@8½c; spring ducks, 8½@9½c.

Vegetables—Celery, 25@50c per box; cucumbers, 25@30c per bu; cauliflower, $1.00@1.25 per case; squash, 60@75c per doz; turnips, 18@20c per bu sack; egg plant, $1.00@2.75 per 100; green corn, 20@25c per sack; lima beans, 12@15c per qt; onions, 30@35c per 1½ bu sack; rutabagas, 18@20c per bu; string beans, 35@37c per bu; tomatoes, 40@50c per bu; watercress, 75@10c per doz bunches; cabbage, $2.50@4.00 per ton; mushrooms, 15@25c per lb.

Whisky—Steady on the basis of $1.18 for high-wines.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 168,300 bu; exports, 28,108 bu. Spot weak; No. 1 hard, 75¾c. Options were less active and weak all day, losing 1¼c, and closing at the lowest price. Unsatisfactory cables, absence of outside support, general liquidation, and a rumored Paris defalcation caused the weakness. No. 2 red, October, 71¾c; December, 73⅝@74¾c; closed 73¼c.

Corn—Receipts, 20,500 bu; exports, 5,504 bu. Spot weaker; No. 2, 28½@28¾c. Options sold off 3⅛@4c today under big earlier estimates, the decline in wheat, and local liquidation. October closed 28¼c; December, 29½@29¾c; closed 29¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 90,000 bu; exports, 36,434 bu. Spot weaker; No. 2, 21¾c. Options moderately active and weaker, owing to liquidation. Closed 5@6c lower. October closed 21c; December, 22¼@22¾c; closed 22¼c.

Hay steady. Hops quiet. Hides firm. Wool steady.

Provisions—Beef higher; family, 9@10c; extra mess, 7c; beef hams, 16c. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies, 5@5¾c. Lard firmer; Western steam, $4.60; refined higher. Pork strong. Tallow firm.

Cotton-seed oil firm; prime crude, 22@23c. Petroleum quiet; united closed $1.17 asked. Resin firm; strained, common to good, $1.75. Turpentine quiet; 28@28¼c. Rice firm. Molasses firm.

Pig iron steady; Southern, $10.25@12.00; Northern, $10.75@13.00. Copper steady; brokers', $10.62½; exchange, $10.50@10.75. Lead steady; brokers', $2.80; exchange, $2.70@2.72½. Tin easy; straits, $12.60@12.65; plates quiet. Spelter quiet; domestic, $3.60@3.70.

Coffee—Options opened steady, with prices 5@ 15 points higher. Further advanced 5@10 points on favorable news from Europe and Brazil, causing covering, with some investment buying. Closed firm, 25 points net advance; sales 20,250 bags, including October, 10.40c; December, 9.45@ 9.60c. Spot coffee firm; No. 7, jobbing, 11¼c; invoice, 10¾c; mild quiet; Cordova, 15@17c.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3½c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3c; refined quiet, but steady.

Butter—Jobbers continue to purchase quite freely and with moderate receipts it very easy to get 17c for fancy fresh creamery. Firsts are having a good outlet at 15½@16c, generally; seconds steady, 15@14c.

Cheese—There was comparatively little large full cream available, and the market holds firm at 9¾@9¾c for fancy white and colored stock. Under priced in good demand at from 8¾@9¼c for both fresh and cold storage stock. Small size full cream held higher, but quiet.

Eggs—Arrivals are larger, but the proportion of fresh collections is moderate and the market is decidedly firm at 18c.

Cotton—The future delivery market opened five points lower on near and one to two points higher on late months. In the near months advanced up to ten points, but the improvement was soon lost, followed by a further drop of three to four points, closing steady at one to three points decline from yesterday's first figures.

Receipts at the ports continue heavy. Liverpool advices were unfavorable, and under local pressure and a lack of outside support prices opened easier.

Receipts at the ports today were 50,600 bales, against 37,405 bales this day last week and 46,683 bales last year. On the spot the market was easy at 5¢ decline.

Middling uplands at 8c and do gulf at 8¼c. Sales, 115 bales for consumption and 4,500 bales on contract. Liverpool reported a good inquiry. Sales, 14,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 6,000.

Middling uplands, 4 19-32d. Futures steady, partially 1-64d advance, closed steady, 16@14 points net decline.

Manchester—Yarns dull, but steady. Cloths quiet.

Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
October	3,900	7.74	7.62	7.65@7.67
November	7,100	7.80	7.68	7.73@7.74
December	37,100	7.91	7.78	7.86@7.87
January	81,000	8.03	7.90	7.95@7.96
February	2,700	8.04	7.95	7.99@8.00
March	28,500	8.11	8.04	8.06@8.07
April	500	8.11	8.04	8.07@8.08
May	5,000	8.19	8.08	8.11@8.12
June	1,600	8.22	8.12	8.15@8.16

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 7.—The wheat market is feeling the effect of a light money situation again. Since the decline in gold imports, set in a few days ago, Eastern banks have entailed loaning operations considerably outside of certain choice limits. Money can be had on terminal wheat business at 4 round per cent, but on country elevator business the situation is quite different and increased receipts are coming forward again on elevator marketing. The situation is similar to that experienced early in the crop movement and before the movement of gold from Europe had helped relieve. December opened easy at 65¾c and rallied to 66¾c. The tendency steadily to or to 66¾c, and the close was 64¾c. May opened at 68c, rallied to 69¼c, declined to 68⅝@68¾c, and closed at 68⅜@68¼c. Flour—Steady; first patents, $3.60@3.70; second patents, $3.40@3.45; first clears, $2.70@2.80; second clears, $2.00@2.10.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 7.—Grain—Wheat, nominal, ½c lower; soft steady; No. 2 hard, 68c bid; 69c asked; No. 3, 57½@58c; No. 2 red, 69@71c; No. 3, 69c; No. 2 spring, nominally 60c; No. 3, nominally 58c. Corn active and steady; No. 2 mixed, 21c; No. 2 white, nominally 21c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, nominally 17c; No. 2 white new, nominally 18c; old, nominally 21@22c. Rye firm; No. 2, 31@32c. Hay steady and unchanged. Butter, supply light, feeling firm; creamery, 13@ 14c; dairy, 9@12c. Eggs firm, but trade slow, quotable 13c.

Receipts—Wheat, 34,800 bu; corn, 17,500 bu; oats, 18,000 bu. Shipments—None.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 69¾@70c; track, 70@ 71c; No. 2 hard, cash, 64½c asked; December, 70⅝c bid; May, 74⅜c bid. Corn lower; No. 2 cash, 21@ 21¼c; December, 24¼c bid; May, 25¾c bid. Oats lower; No. 2 cash, 15¾c bid; May, 20¼c bid. Rye, 35c bid. Flaxseed higher, 70c. Pork steady; standard mess, jobbing, $6.62½@6.87½. Lard better; prime steam, $5.95; choice, $4.02½. Lead, $2.50 asked. Spelter, $3.45.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 7.—Corn steady; firm; No. 2, 22¾c; No. 3, 22c. Oats quiet, easy; No. 2 white, 20c; No. 3 white, 19@19½c. Rye, 34c bid. Whisky, market steady; finished goods on basis of $1.19 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 54,000 bu; oats, 35,500 bu; rye, none; whisky, 1,000 bu; none; wheat, 7,800 bu. Shipments—Corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 96,550 bu; rye, none; whisky, 870 bris; wheat, 3,000 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Spring wheat—Offerings fairly liberal; No. 1 hard, spot, old, 72½c; No. 1 spot, new, 72c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾c. Winter wheat—Dull and weak; No. 2 red, 74¼c; No. 3 red, 70¾c; No. 3 extra red, 72c. Corn—Quiet; No. 2 yellow, 28¾c; No. 3 do, 28c; No. 2 corn, 27½c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 do, 23c; No. 4 do, 19c; No. 2 mixed, 18¼@19c; No. 3 mixed, 17@18c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 67¼c; December, 68¼c; No. 1 Northern cash, 66¼c; October, 66¼c; December, 67c bid; rejected, 53¼@53½c. Car inspection—Wheat, 272 cars. Receipts—Wheat, 232,365 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 523,947 bu.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.—Grain—Wheat—Spot quiet, demand poor; No. 2 red spring, 5s 11d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 6s 2d; No. 1 California, 6s 3d. Futures opened steady with near and distant positions ½d lower; closed steady, near and distant positions ¼@¾d lower; business about equally distributed; October, 5s 10¾d; November, 5s 10¾d; December, 5s 11d; January, 5s 11¼d; February, 5s 11¼d; March, 5s 11¾d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 2s 11d. Futures opened quiet and unchanged; closed firm with near and distant positions unchanged to ¼d higher; business about equally distributed; October, 2s 11d; November, 2s 11¼d; December, 3s; March, 3s ½d. Flour—Firm, demand fair, freely supplied; St. Louis fancy winter, 8s.

Provisions—Bacon quiet, demand fair; Cumberland cut, 28@30 lbs, 32s; short ribs, 20@24 lbs, 29s; long clear, light, 35@38 lbs, 28s 6d; long clear, heavy, 40@45 lbs, 28s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 26s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 45@50 lbs, 21s 6d; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, 30s. Shoulders, square, 12@18 lbs, 25s. Hams, short cut, 14@16 lbs, 47s. Tallow, fine North American, 21s 6d. Beef, extra India mess, 59s; prime mess, 40s. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 47s 6d; medium Western, 40s. Lard steady; prime Western, 22s; refined, in pails, 24s 6d. Cheese firm, demand fair; finest American white, August, 47s; do do colored, August, 48s. Butter, finest United States, 85s; good, 60s.

Turpentine spirits, 20s 9d. Resin, common, 5s 1½d. Cotton-seed oil, Liverpool refined, 16s. Linseed oil, 17s 6d. Petroleum, refined, 6½d. Refrigerator beef, forequarters, 3¾d; hindquarters, 5½d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, f. o. b. Liverpool, £7. Hops, at London, Pacific coast, £3.

REVIEW OF THE FLOUR TRADE.

Output and Market Conditions at the Milling Centers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 7.—The Northwestern Miller reports as follows of the flour trade and the output last week at four centers, with comparisons:

	Oct. 3, 1896.	Oct. 5, 1895.
Minneapolis	315,220	272,705
Superior-Duluth	49,550	98,645
Milwaukee	40,810	38,100
Totals	405,580	409,450
St. Louis	79,200	76,300
Aggregate	484,780	485,750
Previous week	401,145	

"Last week was another big one with the mills at Minneapolis. City millers generally complained of scarcity of wheat evidently discouraging buyers from sending in orders, and a disposition was shown to put off buying as long as possible in hopes of lower prices.

"At Superior-Duluth five mills were running on Monday and the output this week should increase. Trade last week was not satisfactory."

Joint Reunions at Keokuk, Ia.

Keokuk, Ia., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The joint reunion of the Third Iowa Cavalry and Nineteenth Infantry came to an end tonight with a banquet at Grand Army Hall, at which Gov. Drake was the guest of honor. Responses to toasts were made by Gens. Noble and Bruce, Col. H. H. Trimble, Gov. Drake, William Balliger, and others. Leon was selected as the place for holding the next reunion of the Third Cavalry, while Wapello was selected by the Nineteenth Infantry.

TO BEGIN WORK AT ONCE.

GENERAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY PREPARES FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Money in Hand, According to Authoritative Announcement, and Lines Are to Be Built Without Delay—Franchise for New Streets to Be Asked For Shortly—Frontage Consents Now Being Obtained—Moore Settlements Must Be Closed at Once.

Work on the down-town lines of the General Electric railway will begin next week. The work will start in at Jackson street on Plymouth place and Custom House place and it will be carried on as rapidly as possible, following the lines north and south for which the company's ordinance was first granted. The lines will extend south on Plymouth place and Custom House place to Fourteenth street, where they will come together on Dearborn street, running south on Dearborn street to Thirty-seventh, west to Fifth avenue, south on Fifth avenue to Forty-third street, and turning there into Princeton avenue, down which the line is to be built to Fifty-seventh street. The company has an ordinance for lines running west on Fifty-seventh street from Wabash avenue to Morgan street, north to Fifty-sixth street, and west on Fifty-sixth street to Western avenue.

It is announced authoritatively that the company is now in a position to begin its work and prosecute it to completion. Lucius Clark, who is the active man in Chicago for the corporation, said yesterday work would begin next week and that there was nothing now to prevent the lines being completed. The temporary injunction secured by the City railway preventing the company from putting in its lines was dissolved some time ago, and the only legal entanglement at the present time is the suit brought by Attorney-General Moloney, which is to be appealed to the Supreme Court, but which cannot now come up before the March term. He said there would be no trouble about securing all the money that was needed for the completion of the line.

"Reference has been made on numerous occasions of negotiations being under way for the sale of the General Electric ordinance to the City railway," said Mr. Clark. "You can say positively the General Electric ordinance is not for sale, and that the City railway cannot buy it. The road will be built and will be operated as an evidence of our intentions in the matter. Those who doubt our intention to build will see the work begin within a week.

Will Ask for More Streets.

"The General Electric is preparing to ask the City Council for some new franchises," continued Mr. Clark. "We have now received the consents for a majority of the frontage on Lake avenue, from Fiftieth street to Fifty-seventh street. It is not our present intention, however, to build this line further south in Lake avenue than Fifty-fifth street. The City railway now has the loop in Lake avenue from Fifty-fifth street to within half a block of Fifty-seventh street, and it is our intention to go under the Illinois Central at Fifty-fifth street and run east either to the alley directly east of the Illinois Central or to Cornell avenue. The line will be built south in Stony Island avenue as far as Sixty-third street, where connection will be made with the Calumet Electric railway and the South Chicago City railway. We also expect to build in Fifty-seventh street to Madison avenue and south to Sixty-seventh street. We have almost a majority of consents in Fifty-seventh street, from Dearborn street to Wabash, and in Wabash avenue to Fiftieth street, and east in Fiftieth street to Lake avenue. We expect to have the full majority within the next few days. We have also almost a majority of frontage consents for a line running west from Dearborn street in Twenty-third to a connection with the Chicago General Street railway and south in Butler street, Twenty-eighth street, and Union avenue to Forty-third street. We are also securing consents in Forty-third street, from Princeton avenue to the Union Stock-Yards. We expect to ask the City Council for a franchise for these streets within the next few days, and they will be included in the lines on which work will begin at once."

The Love Traction company, which is said to be the owner of the General Electric ordinance, has offices with the General Electric in Chicago and is being represented by Mr. Clark. General Manager Weber of the General Electric arrived in Chicago two days ago. He expects to remain here until construction work is begun. The General Electric is to use the Love underground traction system for all its lines.

Proposed Chicago Gas Dividend.

The Chicago Gas company, according to one of the directors of that corporation, has a fund of money equal to $2,000,000 which it is intended to use in the form of the payment of dividends, in so far as it is permitted by the Supreme Court decides in favor of the gas companies in the case now before it. There has been a good deal of discussion over this question, and one of the directors says "it has been positively determined there will be a dividend of 5 per cent in the way of dividends. And the reason for it sounds there is an injunction which prevents the payments of dividends upon the capital stock of the company.

The Moore trades will be settled within the next two or three days or not at all. A member of the special committee has informed some of those interested that he has grown tired of the long delays to which the committee has been subjected and that the members are unanimous in their decision to give up their efforts in behalf of the proposed settlement unless something is done within the next few days, possibly unless something is done this week. There is required the cooperation of only one man to bring about a full settlement. This is said to be one of the members of the pool who has shown no disposition to contribute his part toward the fund. He has been given every opportunity, but unless he does something decisive before the week ends it is probable the whole settlement will be declared off. As a matter of fact, a large per cent of trades has been settled privately, but there are still a number which cannot be cleared up until the committee raises the fund promised by pool members.

Discuss Account Trading System.

When the Chicago Stock Exchange is reopened, which event is not likely to occur before election, it is altogether probable account trading will be entirely done away with. When the exchange was first formed and began doing business there was no such thing as account trading and all transactions were carried on as they are on the New York. Stock bought one day was delivered the next, as is the case with regular stock under the present rules of the exchange. Speculative deals were carried on through the aid of borrowed stock. Members of the Chicago exchange seem to be of the opinion this rule should be reinstated again, and they say that there will be an agitation in favor of this plan at the next meeting of the Governing committee.

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 7.	Sept. 30.
New York	$90,174,464	$80,974,673
Chicago	13,451,519	12,645,640
Boston	14,495,338	14,438,738
Philadelphia	10,298,573	
St. Louis	3,467,101	3,248,809
Baltimore	2,288,160	
New Orleans	1,198,829	1,198,999

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 90c discount; St. Louis, $1.50 discount.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Recent Bull Operators Join the Bear Movement in Stocks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The stock market again today reflected effective manipulation by powerful interests that originated the recent upward movement in prices. In the last hour of trading, these operators have in the last day or two favored and contributed toward a reaction with a view presumably to establish a level for a further movement. The tactics employed included the publication of a variety of distressing rumors. In the last hour of trading and further manipulation of the call money market. The average operator, having no immediate opportunity of testing the truth or falsity of the reports, was naturally disturbed and some liquidation of long holdings ensued. The dealings, aside from the notable changes in the specialties, were not particularly interesting. The forenoon operations were marked by comparative steadiness on a very light volume of business, but in the afternoon break considerable activity developed. The reports attending the decline were sensational in the extreme, and, as far as can be learned, in most cases lacked foundation in fact. Sugar was hammered on continued unfavorable trade forecasts and finally upon the apparently plausible report of impending competition with the American Sugar Refining company by powerful commercial interests. The stock yielded an extreme 2½ per cent to 107½. Manhattan suffered from sensational liquidation as the stock had reached figures approximating the bull forecasts made early in the upward movement. The full decline scored was 2¾ per cent to 88⅝.

The market opened weak in sympathy with a reactionary tendency in the London prices for American securities, but the losses were unimportant. A rally followed on the announcement of an engagement of $600,000 in gold for import. Tobacco was exceptionally strong and Bunfell 1¾ per cent to 68 on rumors afterwards denied that the directors would meet today to act upon a dividend upon the common stock. Leather preferred gained 1½ per cent, the bulls laying stress upon the more favorable trade conditions. The pressure against Sugar became quite marked after midday and the extreme weakness sympathetically depressed the list owing to the reputation of insiders for general speculation activity. In the late dealings Tobacco was conspicuous by a drop to 66, and the grangers, Leather pfd., and Southwesterns receded 1@1¾ per cent. The annual report of the Louisville and Nashville came to hand and was favorably received but failed to affect the price of the stock. The report of the check to the recent savage rate cutting in the South, foreshadowed by the purchase of the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad by conservative interests, also fell flat. The closing was weak at the lowest point.

The bond market displayed pronounced weakness in sympathy with the depression in stocks. Dealings were in fair volume, and net concessions of 10@1¼ per cent were made by the principal speculative issues. The sales were $1,060,000.

Government bonds were weak, the declines extending to 1 per cent in the new fours. The sales were $32,000. Silver certificates were slightly easier on sales of $10,000.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Oct. 7.	Closing Oct. 6.
Amn. Sugar	43,800	109⅝	107¼	107⅞	110
Do pfd	200	98⅝	98¼	98½	99¼
Amn. Tobacco	10,300	68	66	66⅜	66¼
Do pfd	20	97¾	97¾	97¾	....
Amn. Cot. Oil	100	13	13	12	....
Do pfd	100	47	47	47	....
Atchison	1,800	13	12¾	12⅝	13½
Do pfd	2,500	19¾	19	19	20¾
Ann Arbor Ry. pfd	100	20	20	20	....
Amn. Spirits Co.	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
B. & O.	200	19½	19½	19½	....
C. B. & Q.	11,000	69¾	68¾	68⅝	69¼
C. & N. W.	1,000	98¾	97¾	97¾	98¾
C. M. & St. P.	29,800	70¾	69¾	69⅝	70¾
C. R. I. & P.	4,100	61	59⅝	60	61¼
C. St. P., M. & O.	200	38¾	37¾	37¾	38¾
Can. So.	500	45	44¾	45	....
Ches. & Ohio	2,000	14⅞	13¾	13⅞	15
C., C., C. & St. L.	500	25	25	25	25¼
Cent. of N. J.	100	102¼	102¼	102¼	104
Can. Pac.	25	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	....
Chicago Gas	3,200	61	59⅜	59⅝	60⅜
C., R. I. & P.	700	17	16⅝	16⅝	16¾
Do pfd	20	56	56	56	....
Colo. Fuel & I.	500	19¼	19	19	....
D. & R. G. pfd	100	41¾	41¾	41⅞	....
D., S. S. & A.	100	4¼	4¼	4⅜	....
E. T. & T. Co.	15	60	60	60	59
Gen. Electric	1,100	27½	27	27	....
Illinois Steel	200	44	42	42	....
Ill. Cent.	400	90	89¼	89¾	....
Lake Shore	800	145	145	145	145¼
Louis. & Nash.	8,600	43¾	41⅞	42⅜	42⅝
L. E. & W. pfd.	200	64¾	64¼	64¼	....
L., N., A. & C.	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Lacleede Gas	800	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	....
Mich. Cent.	20	88	88	88	....
M., K. & T. pfd.	500	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	23¼
Manhattan Con.	15,200	92¾	88¾	90⅛	92¾
Mo. Pac.	1,900	20¾	19¾	19¾	20¾
Minn. Iron	100	52	52	52	....
Nor. Pac.	500	13¾	13	13	....
Do pfd	600	20¾	19⅞	19⅞	20¼
N. Y. Cent.	200	91¾	91¼	91¼	....
North Amn. Co.	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	....
Nat. Lead	500	21¾	20¾	20¾	21¾
Do pfd	20	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	....
Phila. & Read.	12,100	19¾	18⅝	18⅝

RECALLS GOOD OLD TIMES

REPRODUCED PRESS AND TRIBUNE CAUSES OLD-TIMERS TO TALK.

Ex-Judge J. B. Bradwell Remembers Clearly the Big Debate That Was Reported Oct. 9, 1858—Douglas Gives Him His First Pocketknife—John Woodbridge Dips Into the Past—Chancellor L. Jenks, F. H. Winston, and Others Interviewed.

THE TRIBUNE'S reproduction yesterday of THE CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE of Oct. 9, 1858, containing the report of the Lincoln and Douglas debate at Galesburg and a multitude of other matters of local and personal interest was a delightful incident to the old settlers of Chicago, who had read with equal interest the original. The people now living in Chicago who were readers of THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE in 1858 are few in number, but they retain lively recollections of Lincoln and Douglas, and of the great debate, and are full of anecdotes and reminiscences of the events of that day.

Ex-Judge J. B. Bradwell, when asked what reminiscences the reproduction started in his mind, said:

Pleasant Memories for Bradwell.

"I have read the reproduction through, and I guess I will read it through several times before I am done with it. It has the flavor of the good old times. I read THE TRIBUNE then, and I have read it ever since. I read, of course, the original of the reproduction thirty-two years ago. As I look up and down the columns of the reproduction it is like calling the roll of my old friends and acquaintances of those days, most of whom have fallen asleep. But they were a chosen generation, and their works do follow them.

"I remember the great debate as well as if it occurred yesterday, though I did not hear any of it. My acquaintance with Douglas goes back farther, I believe, than that of any one else living around here. When I was five years old and lived in Jacksonville, Ill., he was practicing law there, and I knew him well. He boarded at the hotel and slept in his office, which was under the court-house. Stephen A. Douglas presented me with the first pocketknife I ever had. The blade was of potmetal and the handle of cowhide. In those days he was a struggling young lawyer. O, I was right in it in those days, and I never weary of anything like this reproduction, which brings up the glorious past before me and makes it like the present."

John Woodbridge Is Reminiscent.

John Woodbridge said:

"I came to Chicago in 1850 and read THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE like everybody else. I read the original from which this reproduction was taken. In glancing over the reproduction I recall that far-distant day with great vividness. The prominent thing, of course, is the great debate, in which was crystallized the creed of the Republican party and the rising fame of Abraham Lincoln. In every column of the paper are familiar names. In the religious notices it is announced that 'the Rev. Dr. Patterson will preach at the Second Presbyterian Church,' and that 'the Rev. Dr. Rice will hold services in the North Presbyterian Church.' As I see their names I recall them both—the distinguished Presbyterians and the leaders of the religious thought of the people.

Origin of the Great Merchants.

"Who was T. B. Carter of that day? He was the retail merchant approved by Mrs. Grundy and the instructor of great merchants. Our fellow-citizen, Henry J. Willing, was one of his clerks. I suspect that he learned there some of the things that have made his success so grateful to the public, although he did not then know that there were 'millions in it.' The name Cooley, Farwell & Co., in the same column, suggests much of that history which has made Chicago the abode of great merchants. Out of that house came Marshall Field and Levi Z. Leiter, and the founder of the house was Elisha S. Wadsworth. In close relation to it was the great house of C. M. Henderson & Co., and many other merchants whose names are synonyms for success.

"I see that N. B. Judd was then President of a Republican club. Who was he? If you had attended the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the first time you would have heard N. B. Judd nominate Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. Mr. Judd was the founder of the first great railroad law firm in Chicago, the associate of John M. Wilson, Henry W. Blodgett, Henry Frink, and F. H. Winston. He was a member of Congress, a foreign Minister, and a man of affairs.

Blatchford-Williams Marriage.

"One thing that interested me was the marriage notice of E. W. Blatchford and Miss Mary D. Williams, a niece of the late Judge Williams. This interests me for the reason that Miss Williams and my wife were schoolmates in the private school of Misses Thatcher and Smith, and there were four other of their schoolmates, all six of whom married men now prominent and prosperous in Chicago, are now living, and are grandmothers. The other four married Samuel D. Ward, Henry W. King, Lambert Tree, and Dr. Isham."

Jenks Dips Into the Past.

Chancellor L. Jenks said:

"As I came to Chicago in 1851, and began to practice law here in 1852, I read the original of the reproduction when it came out. Its face looks like old times sure enough. My recollection of the great debate is as fresh as if it were yesterday. I and a number of Chicago people went down to Ottawa to hear the first speeches, and I saw the people take Lincoln on their shoulders and carry him to the residence of Mayor Glover."

Winston Pleased with the Copy.

F. H. Winston said:

"I came to Chicago in 1853, and was a constant reader of THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE, though I was a Democrat. This reproduction brings everything before me as vividly as if it were yesterday. I was interested to read in it the marriage notices of E. W. Blatchford and Charles S. Dole."

Melancholy Interest to Barker.

Joseph Barker said:

"I arrived here in 1845. I read THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE in 1858, and have read the reproduction. It is of melancholy interest, for so many of my friends whose names I see in it are dead that the sheet looks like a graveyard."

Hurd Eulogizes Mr. Lincoln.

Harvey B. Hurd said:

"I came to Chicago Jan. 6, 1846, or just six days too late to be reckoned among the old settlers. I have read the reproduction with great interest. I was intimately acquainted with Lincoln at the time of the great debate. He was a man who would talk with anybody and anybody could talk with him. He talked with me by the hour about his meetings with Douglas. He never pretended to know more than I did, but always left the impression that he and I knew a great deal together. That was his way, and the way he attracted people to him."

REEFERS TO PLEASE THE SMALL BOY.

Stylish Garment for Youngsters That May Be Varied in Material and Trimming to Suit Taste.

For little boys reefers of red cloth bound with Hercules braid are stylish. Older ones wear dark blue, black, and brown. Some of these show bindings of braid, others are

NO. 7,942—BOY'S REEFER.

simply stitched, the edges being turned in and blind stitched to the lining.

This pattern costs 10 cents and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

It cuts for boys from 2 to 8 years. A medium size requires two yards of material twenty-seven inches wide.

Always give bust measure for waists, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give age.

No. 7,942. Size.....

Name.....

Address.....

Allow two weeks to elapse before making complaint of non-receipt of patterns.

SADIE OR KATIE ACCORDING TO PAINT.

Justice Underwood Calls the Case of the Wilson or Goff Woman and Finally Continues It.

When Justice Underwood called the cases of Sadie Goff and Katie Wilson, charged with larceny, yesterday a large mulatto woman walked quickly up before the court and announced that she was ready for trial.

"And what is your name?" inquired the court, as he glanced over the sheets.

"My name is Sadie Goff," replied the woman, as a smile began to appear.

"Where is Katie Wilson?" shouted the Justice as a frown spread over his features.

"Why, I am Katie Wilson," exclaimed the woman, as she began to laugh.

The court looked puzzled, and, turning inquiringly to Clerk Heller, asked him how it was. Heller could not enlighten him. The court then turned to the woman herself for information.

"Why I am both Sadie Goff and Katie Wilson, all in one," replied the smiling woman. "At least that is what the police say."

The court continued the case until Tuesday. The alleged thief is the woman who, the police say, has, with the aid of a wig and paint, been living as two different characters for some time.

TEMPERANCE WOMEN ARE IN SESSION

State Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Opens at Moline—Reports Are Made.

Moline, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The first business session of the twenty-third annual State convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was called to order this forenoon by the State President, Mrs. Louise S. Rounds of Chicago. Mrs. G. H. Read of Bloomington conducted the devotional exercises.

The usual committees were appointed and Mrs. H. L. Clark led an interesting discussion of "Practical Suggestions for Local Work." Department Superintendents' reports were read and the annual report of the President delivered.

ILLINOIS WOMEN AT WORK

FEDERATION MEETING OPENS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Mrs. James W. Patton Welcomes the Delegates to Springfield—Mrs. Isabella Laning Candee Responds for the Federation—Delegates Present from 115 of the 125 Clubs—Mrs. George Irving Brown of Chicago Discusses Compulsory Education.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Fully 500 representative women of Illinois met in Representatives' Hall at the State-House this morning to participate in the second annual convention of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. They were the delegates and alternates and officers of the various clubs which claim membership in the federation. In addition to these women many visitors from the clubs of other cities and members of the local organizations were present. A few men interested in the work were scattered through the audience.

Elaborate preparations for the reception of the visitors had been made by the local committees, and their work was in evidence in the hall. The stage, which has been doing duty since the People's party convention, with its electric lights, was handsomely decorated. A soft carpet of rich color covered the floor of the platform, and on it was arranged the furniture of a library. The rude rail was covered with asparagus vine which reached to the electric light supports and entwined the arch that held the pretty globes.

A heavy setting of palms and ferns through which the national colors showed banked the stage from the main floor, and, rising behind it, with the American flag over all, made a frame for the attractive stage picture. In vases that formed a part of the library setting were roses—the floral emblem of the Woman's club. In addition to these decorations flags floated from various parts of the hall.

Prominent Women on the Platform.

At 10 o'clock Mrs. Isabella Laning Candee, the President of the federation, took the chair. On the platform with her were the following Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Fannie B. Richardson, Chicago; Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, Chicago; Mrs. William H. Chalmers, Mrs. James H. Eagle, Chicago; Mrs. James M. Flower, Chicago; Miss Frances Lebaron, Elgin; Mrs. Robert H. Wiles, Freeport; Miss Elizabeth B. Frost, Galesburg; Mrs. Julia C. Griggs, Streator; Miss Jane Head, Danville; Mrs. S. T. Busey, Champaign; Mrs. Virginia Ballance Bash, Peoria; Mrs. Anna Parker, Quincy; Mrs. James W. Patton, Springfield.

Mrs. Candee called the convention to order and introduced the Rev. M. F. Troxill, pastor of Grace Lutheran Church, who offered prayer.

Mrs. James W. Patton, on behalf of the Springfield clubs and the citizens generally, then delivered the address of welcome.

President Candee responded at length to the cordial welcome extended to the visitors and reviewed the work of the federation and outlined its objects and aims. She complimented the officers and members upon the good work performed during the last year by the more than 100 affiliated clubs, and said their reports will show that the women of Illinois are in the line of progress in educational matters, civic reforms, and literary and scientific culture. She also referred with pride to the fact that Illinois has the second largest number of clubs affiliated with the general federation and sent the largest number of delegates, excepting one State, to the last biennial convention.

Proceed with Regular Business.

After the response of President Candee the Credentials committee reported that there were no contests and on its recommendation the delegates present were declared to be entitled to seats in the convention.

The Recording Secretary of the federation, Mrs. Elgin H. Ray of Champaign, called the roll of the 125 clubs in the federation, 115 answering by their delegates or alternates. In almost every instance the clubs had three delegates present.

The reports of the officers were read, that of Mrs. Clara M. J. Farson of Chicago, the Corresponding Secretary, being first presented. The report of Mrs. Mary E. Haworth, the Treasurer, was read by Mrs. Wells of Decatur.

At the afternoon session Mrs. George Irving Brown of Chicago read a paper upon "The History and Future of Compulsory Education in Illinois." After reviewing fully the history of compulsory education she expressed the belief that a new law was needed and advised taking the Edwards law as a basis. She said the school law should be brought into touch with the factory law, as many children who should be in school are in the factories. They should be required to attend school during the entire session until they are at least 16 years of age and the minimum age for work at wages should be fixed at 16, unless it be light employment outside of school hours. She advocated the establishment of truant schools in every city of 10,000 or more population. These are ungraded schools and for the partly defective or imbecile children.

Report on Educational Work.

Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles of Freeport, Chairman of the Committee on Education, made a report of the educational work done by the various clubs so far as the information had been gathered by the committee. Mrs. Wiles reviewed the work of the clubs in the cause of education, and made a strong plea for the better training of school teachers. Her report was discussed by Mrs. Corinne Brown of Chicago, who made the following points: The civilization of the future depends upon the present condition or environment of the children; the education of one-third of our children, no matter how complete, does not give them sufficient protection from the results of neglecting the other two-thirds; the neglected two-thirds of the children are not adequately cared for by private aids, whether by organizations, churches, or individuals. To reach the humblest child all inducements must be inaugurated for supplying books free of charge, even to furnishing food, clothing, and shelter when necessary. The only power strong enough to accomplish this is the State Legislature, the City Councils, or the Town Boards.

A paper on "The Value of Nature Study on the Elementary Grades" was read by Mrs. Lida B. McMurray of the Illinois State Normal School.

Miss Labaron, Secretary of the Elgin Women's club, read a paper on "Relation of Public Libraries to the Public Schools." In the course of the discussion at the close of the afternoon session the following resolution was introduced by Dr. Julia Holmes Smith of Chicago, and was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the State Federation of Woman's Clubs authorize the President to name a committee of five whose duty it shall be to advance by all possible means the interest of women students at the University of the State of Illinois. The Vice-President-at-Large shall be Chairman of this committee."

This evening the delegates and visitors were given a reception at the Executive Mansion by the Springfield Woman's club.

WOMEN VISIT THE GLENWOOD HOME.

Chicagoans Inspect the Place and Find It in a Prosperous Condition and Doing Good Work.

One hundred women joined a party that went out over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road yesterday morning to Glenwood and spent the day visiting the Illinois School of Agriculture and Manual Training for Boys. The visitors were members of the Ladies' Auxiliary Board of the institution, accompanied by friends, many of the latter never having been out to the school. Special interest was shown in the buildings erected during the last year. General Manager O. L. Dudley furnished each visitor with a set of plans for the proposed manual training school and electric plant building and subways. They found the school in a prosperous condition and providing a comfortable home for the boys sent there from the streets of Chicago or from unworthy homes.

STORY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

A correspondent sends us a story he believes to be authentic of the early married life of the Queen. In the days when her Majesty went down to Windsor by road she liked to be driven at a rapid pace, a little too fast to please her escort, especially the officers who rode their own horses. A gallant Captain, afterwards a renowned M. P., was one day in command, and riding at the head of his troop. Just in front of him, with his back to the horses of the carriage, sat the Prince of Wales, then a small child. The Captain, directly the party started, lifted his hand and shook his fist in the little Prince's face. The Prince roared with fright, and his royal mother, quite ignorant of the cause, took him on her lap to pacify him. When the Prince was quiet and resumed his seat the Captain again shook his fist, and this was repeated all the way down to Windsor. At the end of the journey the Queen learned exactly what had occurred, and issued her command that the officer should never command her escort again. This was just what the Captain hoped would happen.—St. James' Budget.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The dress represented by the illustration is of mordoré lainage, the body of which forms

AUTUMN OUTDOOR DRESS.

three small boleros, one over the other. The collar and waistband are of white faille. Made by Jablin Sœurs.—New York Herald.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

About one in three people find trouble in coffee drinking. Postum Cereal is coffee made of pure grains.

WEDDED TO ANOTHER MAN

OLIVE COOLIDGE SAYS SHE MARRIED A DIFFERENT ROBINSON.

Actress Swears in Judge Burke's Court She Is Not the Wife of the Alleged Bigamist, of Whom Luella J. Goodrich, Another Woman Who Trips Behind the Footlights, Claims to Be Wife No. 1—Latter Will Have Her Inning in the Matter Today.

"I married another Robinson. This man on trial is not now nor has he ever been my husband."

Such was the declaration of Olive Coolidge, an actress, in Judge Burke's court yesterday afternoon. She made the declaration in true stage style. Then she leaned back in her chair to see what effect the announcement had. It had no effect upon Assistant State's-Attorney Sullivan. He had heard it before.

The case on trial is that of Charles M. Robinson, an actor, known professionally as Charles Hart. In the indictment Olive Coolidge is designated as wife No. 2.

Olive Coolidge is a slender, black-eyed young woman, with black hair and a trim figure. Quick witted and diplomatic, she withstood the fire of questions Assistant State's-Attorney Sullivan directed at her for nearly two hours. Then Judge Burke took the witness in hand and questioned her closely for twenty minutes. She left the witness-stand smiling, though under some excitement, and began fanning herself with a newspaper.

Early in the day Assistant State's-Attorney Todd went to Judge Burke's court-room and had an interview with Miss Coolidge and her mother, Mrs. Irene Coolidge of Princeton, Ind. The young actress was defiant and declared that she was not the wife of Robinson, and would so state on the witness-stand.

Todd reminded the actress that she had told him last Friday that she was married to Robinson, the man accused of bigamy. She denied this.

"Well, go on the stand and tell whatever you please," said Todd.

The indictment alleges that on July 4, 1892, Charles M. Robinson married Luella J. Goodrich in Scotsburg, Ind. Miss Goodrich is also an actress. It is also set forth in the indictment that on Sept. 25, 1895, at Windsor, Canada, Robinson married Miss Olive Coolidge without having procured a divorce from his first wife.

Wife No. 1 says she lived with Robinson over three years. She followed the man and his alleged second wife and finally caught them one night last August in Grand Rapids, Mich., where the two were playing in the "Old Tennessee" company. There was a wild scene in the dressing-room of the theater when Luella J. Goodrich burst open the door. That night Robinson and Miss Coolidge left hurriedly for Cincinnati.

Robinson was arrested at Roth's Hotel, No. 80 Harrison street, Aug. 28.

Luella J. Goodrich, wife No. 1, is a brunette and wears glasses. She promises an interesting recital of her woes today. The trial will be resumed this morning.

SOCIETY.

The marriage of Miss Anna C. Bingland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bingland, No. 225 Jackson Park terrace, to Mr. R. Carry May of Defiance, O., took place yesterday. The ceremony, which was private, was performed by the Rev. William E. Tilroe of the Woodlawn Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Carry May will reside in Defiance, O.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Georgia Nourse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Nourse, to Mr. Harry Watkins Powers took place at 8 o'clock last night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Nourse, No. 1131 Montana street. The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry officiated. After a tour through the South Mr. and Mrs. Powers will be at home at No. 444 Winthrop avenue, Argyle Park, Ill.

* * *

Prof. S. P. Corboy of Valparaiso, Ind., and Miss Lavinia A. Loudon of Franklin, Ky., were married last evening in a parlor of the Auditorium Hotel. The Rev. Thomas E. Cox of St. Jarlath's Catholic Church, this city, officiated. The groom is a member of the Northern Indiana Normal School's faculty. A number from this city and Indiana attended the wedding.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Shaul, No. 2252 South Park avenue, have announced the marriage of their eldest daughter, Miss Caroline Shaul, to Mr. William Larrabee Calkins, to take place on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at the family residence.

* * *

Mrs. Charlotte H. Kauffman of the Metropole announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Rose Grace Kauffman, to Dr. Henry Ward Beitmann of Cincinnati, to take place on Monday, Oct. 12.

* * *

Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, founder of the Deaconess Order in America, who has just returned from a visit to Dr. Stephenson's Deaconess' work in London, was the guest of honor at a reception given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. George H. Sidwell, assisted by Mrs. T. F. Andrews and Mrs. J. A. Burhaus at the residence of Mrs. Sidwell, No. 265 Oakwood boulevard. One hundred guests were present.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Peyton gave a dinner last night at the Windermere in honor of the Peyton-Fry wedding party.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hartman, No. 4408 Ellis avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Martha Blanche, to Mr. Benjamin Charles Bachrach of Chicago.

* * *

Mr. Henry Dibblee and Miss Bertha Dibblee have returned from Europe. Mrs. Dibblee and Miss Frances Dibblee will spend the winter in Paris.

* * *

The directors of the Bankers' Athletic club will tender an informal reception to the bankers of Chicago this evening at the club-house, No. 157 Michigan avenue.

* * *

The Illinois club has issued invitations to a reception at the rooms, No. 154 Ashland boulevard, on Thursday evening, Oct. 15.

* * *

Washington, D. C., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—An interesting marriage was solemnized at noon in the Church of the Ascension between Judge Campbell White Pinckney, a distinguished Marylander, Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, and Miss Sophia W. Mecklin, daughter of the late Capt. Mecklin, U. S. A. Judge Pinckney's age, 68 years, divided by two represents exactly the age of his bride.

There is a tinge of romance connected with this affair. In 1890 Miss Mecklin was appointed in the Pension Office. In the fall of 1892 she was transferred to the office of the Attorney-General for the Interior Department, and a year later Judge Pinckney was appointed to his position in that office. Miss Mecklin acted as his amanuensis, and a strong attachment grew up between the two. Subsequently Miss Mecklin was transferred to the General Land Office, but the tender relations continued, and during the last week it had been whispered about the Interior Department that the date of the wedding had been fixed.

Judge Pinckney comes of a distinguished Maryland family. He is a grandson of William Pinckney, who held a number of official positions, including Attorney-General, United States Senator, Minister to England and Russia. He is a brother of ex-Gov. Pinckney White of Maryland, and was himself Judge in the Chancery Court of Baltimore before coming to Washington. He adopted the family name of his mother, and since manhood has been known as Campbell White Pinckney.

Miss Mecklin is a descendant of a family distinguished in revolutionary days, and her father, Capt. Mecklin, served with distinguished honor in the regular army.

Joliet, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—At the country residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Ingalls tonight at 7 o'clock their only daughter, Myra, was united in marriage to Mundy Peale, son of Dr. G. Peale of Chicago. The maid of honor was Miss Sarah Kimball of Hinsdale. Charles E. Parkill of Chicago was best man. The ushers were Chauncey A. Moore of Cambridge, O., and Fred J. Peale of Chicago. A special train from Chicago this afternoon brought a large crowd of friends.

Dixon, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—A wedding took place here today at high noon in the First Methodist Church. Nellie Irene Goodrich was married to Louis H. Dixon, youngest son of the late Sherwood Dixon, United States District-Attorney. Mr. Dixon is city editor of the Dixon Sun, and the couple will make this city their home.

Chicago.

A tiny flame, a fiery breath,
And yet the tale of woe and death
Can ne'er be told by voice nor pen.
'Twas writ too deep on hearts of men—
And backward though we try to see,
Who knew it not, must silent be.
And lo! today, where once was fire,
And grief, and desolation dire,
We see a city fair and grand—
A monument—that aye will stand
To man's great prowess, effort, will,
To conquer loss and hold it still
His love, his queen, his heart's desire,
Born from the womb of death and fire.

R. P.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. A few shopworn "Liberties" for sale cheap. 82-90 Wabash avenue.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1896:

Yale-av., 50 n of 117th-st., w f, 50x124. Sept. 29 [N. N. Scherer to F. Rifell]	$ 2,050
Langley-av., 50 s of 74th-st., w f, 25x124. Sept. 10 [W. C. Walsh to P. J. Feeney]	1,500
Garfield-blvd., s e cor May-st., n f, 32 64-100 x147. Sept. 10 [W. G. Strickland to T. Byrne]	2,777
Lowe-av., 25 n of 45th-st., 25x125, and ½ inst. July 16 [L. N. Schemmel to O. V. Linden]	4,000
Same prop., und ½ inst. Sept. 25 [O. V. Linden to C. A. Petterson]	4,000
W. 25th-pl., 217 e of Francisco-av., s f, 24x120. Sept. 22 [M. in C. to A. Pechal]	1,282
Fisk-st., s w cor W. 19th-st., f, 50x100. Oct. 6 [J. Caraher to J. J. Teply et al.]	13,000
Lawndale-av., 57 n of W. 19th-st., w f, 48x125. Oct. 2 [E. Starck to R. Goetzler]	2,200
Flournoy-st., 181 w of Douglas-blvd., n f, 25 x123⅝. Sept. 30 [J. E. Price to C. Domby]	1,400
Same prop., Sept. 11 [C. Domby to L. J. Mykel]	4,200
Ohio-st., 110 e of Halsted, n f, 22x70. Oct. 6 [T. Colleenon to J. E. Greenebaum]	3,550
Loomis-st., 55 n of 60th, w f, 25x124½. April 4 [M. F. Trumbo to H. L. Hossack]	2,500
Oakenwald-av., 87 s e of 43th-st., w f, 40 to R. R. tracks, Sept. 23 [R. L. Burchell to R. Gustafson]	7,000
34th-st., 262 w of Ashland-av., s f, 24x125. Oct. 1 [H. Wendelburg to H. W. Rubin]	2,300
Michigan-av., 80 n of Hubbard-pl., e f, 80x 180. Sept. 26 [A. W. Freer to Exr. of est. of L. W. P. Freer]	13,682
Linden-st., n e cor Ainsley, w f, 118x125. Sept. 1 [T. Schmidt to F. Schild]	3,000
Hoyne-av., 153 n of Wilmot-av., e f, 48x 100. Oct. 7 [J. F. W. Tegge to E. A. F. Hanneman]	5,550
Courtland-st., 260 e of Leavitt, n f, 24x160. Oct. 5 [M. in C. to J. L. Van Schaack]	1,700
Same prop., Sept. 23 [J. L. Van Schaack to F. Vuif]	2,000
N. Clark-st., 194 n of Garfield-av., e f, 24 to alley, Oct. 6 [M. in C. to J. A. Seaman]	3,500
Halsted-st., 385 n of Diversey-av., e f, 30½ x150, Sept. 28 [same to A. Halsted]	2,950
Halsted-st., 329 n of Diversey-av., w f, 25x 150, Sept. 28 [same to same]	2,360
Burling-st., 379 n of Diversey-av., w f, 25x 150, Sept. 28 [same to same]	2,360
Burling-st., 354 n of Diversey-av., e f, 25x 150, Sept. 28 [same to same]	1,800
Lowe-av., 50 n of 77th-st., e f, 50x125½. May 9 [same to E. F. McLean]	2,219
Lexington-av., 120 n of 61st-st., w f, 16½x 174, Sept. 5 [W. H. Stewart to J. F. Kuhl]	5,500
Sherwin-av., 326 w of Evanston-av., n f, 50 x150, Oct. 1 [D. D. Bothrick to G. G. Bettahouer]	1,700
Union-av., 125 s of 42d-st., w f, 42½x124. Oct. 6 [J. E. Hanifan to F. D. Bartlett]	7,000
Same prop., Oct. 7 [F. D. Bartlett to M. J. Hanifan]	7,000
W. 18th-pl., 300 w of Oakley-av., n f, 25x 125. May 29 [A. Frederich to V. Fridrich]	1,600
Canal-st., 150 s of 92d, e f, 75x125. Sept. 8 [M. G. Smith to T. B. Smith]	1,000
Manistee-av., 155 n of 89th-st., w f, 25x 138½. Oct. 1 [E. Schichner to C. O. Mason]	2,500
Muskegon-av., 78 n of 51st-st., e f, 25x 124. Oct. 3 [A. Engang to W. Douglas]	3,000
Courtland-st., 236 e of Leavitt, n f, 24x100. Sept. 5 [M. in C. to S. E. Silvester]	1,700
Elston-av., 300 n w of Webster, s w f, 100 to river, Aug. 29 [L. Weil to S. M. Eisendrath et al.]	12,000
Leavitt-st., 125 n of W. 15th-st., e f, 25x 124. Oct. 6 [C. P. Flannigan to J. T. O'Connell]	1,600
Leavitt-st., 78 n of Fulton, e f, 30x124½. July 23 [J. Y. Pollard to L. M. Wackerman]	2,500
De Kalb-st., 175 n or l. n e of Polk, n w f, 40 to alley, Oct. 5 [W. O. Hall to J. W. Davis]	5,000
Robey-st., 137 n of Jackson, w f, 25x125. Oct. 6 [R. W. Floyd to W. Floyd]	12,000
65th-st., 150 w of Spaulding-av., n f, 125x 124. Oct. 7 [E. Liebman to G. E. Edstrand]	4,000
Garfield-blvd., s w cor Ada-st., n f, 40x 150. Oct. 7 [P. Sloan to F. Groebe]	2,750
93d-st., 50 e of Marquette-av., n f, 100x 135, und ¼ int, Oct. 5 [A. W. Morell to N. Lykke]	1,200
Commercial-av., 217 s of 102d-st., e f, 50 to alley, Oct. 5 [A. H. Hansen to N. Lykke]	3,000
Flournoy-st., 155 w of Albany-av., n f, 25x 125, Oct. 6 [W. P. Crowe to M. Flannigan]	6,400
Lawrence-av., s e cor Wolcott-st., n f, 40x 97, May 1, 1894 [E. W. Zander to W. T. Hart]	8,200
California-av., 103 n of Melrose, w f, 25x 125, Aug. 10 [S. L. Bickerdike to C. Cimmello]	1,050

NEW CORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE YESTERDAY licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

Cesko Obeansky Renublikanasky klub, Chicago, Ninth Ward; to aid Chicago; without capital stock; political; incorporators, Vaclav Kus, Frank Zak, Vaclav Hosek.

The Italian-American Seventeenth Ward John P. Altgeld club, at Chicago; without capital stock; political; incorporators, Nicholas Maggio, John Petrone, Frank Merga, and others.

The Central Medical College, at Chicago; without capital stock; to operate medical college; incorporators, D. A. Newmark, C. F. Rogers, A. W. McGovney.

The Christman-Block Clothing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $60,000; general mercantile; incorporators, Thomas L. Doherty, Benjamin F. Huber, William A. Webster.

The Seoville Hall School, at Oak Park; capital stock, $15,000; to operate school; incorporators, Nathan G. Moore, Eugene G. Fassett, Houston C. Adecock.

The Chicago Millinery and Supply company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; to manufacture millinery; incorporators, Harry Boyd Hurd, Moris T. Kendig, Albert E. Dacy.

The Radiating Light company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; to manufacture glass, electrical supplies; incorporators, Henry Schofield, Henry M. Bacon, William R. Odell.

The Gas Generator company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; to deal in patents; incorporators, Charles S. Burton, E. T. Wray, L. W. Johnstone.

The Standard Bicycle Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; to manufacture bicycles; incorporators, Herman B. Wickersham, Frank E. Hayner, M. D. Smalley.

The David J. Braun Manufacturing company, at Chicago, certified to an increase in capital stock from $35,000 to $50,000.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE issued by the Building Department yesterday:

Louis O'Neil, 3-story and basement brick residence, 2915 Sheridan drive.....

Henrietta Kamp, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1103 Carmen-av.....

Charles Hauske, 3-story and basement brick flats, 33 Bradley-pl.....

A. P. Nellesen, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1110 N. Kedzie-av.....

Albert Streger, 2-story and basement brick flats, 337 N. Paulina-st.....

Otto Gutsmittel, 1-story and basement brick cottage, 970 Monticello-av.....

J. B. Troutman, 2-story and basement brick flats, 2155 W. Monroe-st.....

Dr. E. P. Murdock, 3-story and basement brick residence, 601 Washington-blvd.....

George L. Pfeiffer, 2-story and basement brick club-house, 1118 W. 12th-st.....

H. C. F. Pohr, 1-story and basement brick cottage, 2208 W. Harrison-st.....

John Syharak, 2-story and basement brick flats, 2318 Lowe-av.....

Clara Bodle, 3-story and basement brick flats, 4043 Calumet-av.....

James Keo, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 533 E. 47th-st.....

C. M. Wallace, 1-story frame chapel, 48 Sheffield-av.....

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FOX TERRIER, MALE; brown head, with a little white on nose; black spot on root of tail. Reward and conditions asked if returned to Union Ridge Ass'n, 527 N. Clark-st.

LOST—BETWEEN MASONIC HALL, Kinzie and Wood, and 3496 Ellis-av., a lady's hunting case gold watch; reward. MRS. MILLER.

FOUND—DOG; MALE MASTIFF. Apply at 59 W. North-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF A. D. WILL COMMUNICATE with Canadian friends he will hear of something to his advantage.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., physician and Surgeon, 295 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and permanent relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 8 to 1.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR "STATISTICS and Trading." Contains names, cables, codes, dictionary; cipher code. Reference, Bradstreet's. Mailed free. The Equitable Produce and Stock Exchange, Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BEDBUGS EXTERminated; 12 years' exp'e. F. E. BROWN, 180 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANOFORTES.

Great reduction in price of new and second-hand upright pianos; terms easy. Salesroom open evenings. Established 1878.

$135—Decker & Son upright.
$130—Kramer upright, 7 1-3 octaves.
$120—Colby & Duncan upright.
$140—Fisher upright.
$165—Steinway & Sons.
$140—Ingham upright.
$125—Ernest Gabler upright, 7 1-3 octaves.
$145—Jacob Bros., 7 1-3 octaves, upright.
$100—William Knabe & Co., 7 octave piano.
$115—Smith & Barnes cabinet grand.
$165—Kroeger & Sons upright.
$125—New England uprights.
$160—Chickering upright.
$185—Adam Schaaf upright.
$145—Schaaf, walnut case.
$100—One Chickering upright.
$110—One Whitney upright.
$130—One Chase, large upright.
$85—Camp & Co. upright.
$85—Arion upright.

Square pianos, $25 to $55 each. Organs, all makes, $15 to $45 each.

200 new pianos to rent, $4 per month; amount rent allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Moore.

A BOARD OF PIANO AND ORGAN EXPERTS.

No board of judges selected to pass upon the relative merits of musical instruments at any international exposition has ever contained so many experts as are constantly employed in the Kimball large Kimball factories.

Men with years of experience in leading branches of the world-wide reputation in the respective departments are in charge of every detail of construction of the KIMBALL PIANO, KIMBALL REED ORGANS, AND KIMBALL PIPE ORGANS.

All the component part are made in the Kimball factories and no imperfection in material or workmanship is allowed a place in a Kimball instrument.

Hence the approval of the world's greatest musicians and the award of "SUPERLATIVE MERIT" at the WORLD'S FAIR, as honor accorded any other musical instrument.

Plain figures on all instruments and the same price to one and all alike. Easy payments accepted.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
Wabash-av., south of Jackson.

"HOW'S BUSINESS?" "HOW'S BUSINESS?" We put this question to some of our customers last week, and the answer was invariably: "Oh, no business," "Nothing Doing," etc. But with us, we are BUSY; we are ALWAYS busy, and why? Because we are way down to "hard pan" prices that keep things moving; prices that make the goods; prices that DO the business. Look at these for this week:

Squares.	Uprights.
Harrison	$ 25
Emerson	40
Gabler	50
Barmore	75
Fischer	90
Chickering	100

We will sell you a fine piano with modern attachment for $250, swinging front, music board, any kind of case you want. Sole agents for Decker Bros., Estey, Camp & Co., Arion. Tuning, repairing, moving. Rents $4, $5, allowed if purchased. Easy payments.

ESTEY & CAMP, 233 Wabash-av. 40, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

STEINWAY PIANOS.
A. B. CHASE PIANOS.
VOSE & SONS PIANOS.
STERLING PIANOS.

Second-hand pianos in great variety. Pianos for rent.

LYON, POTTER & CO.
Steinway Hall, 17 Van Buren-st.

GREAT BARGAINS—AT CHASE BRO

ILDING PERMITS.

WING PERMITS WERE ISSUED ing Department yesterday:
3-story and basement brick
on Sheridan drive.....$20,000
2-story and basement brick
103 Carmen-av.....
e 3-story and basement brick
Kedzie-av.....5,000
2-story and basement brick
Paulina-st.....2,500
1-story and basement brick
770 Monticello-av.....2,500
2-story and basement brick
Monroe-st.....1,800
Block, 3-story and basement
ore, 601 Washington-blvd.....3,500
fter, 2-story and basement
ase, 116 W. 12th-st.....4,200
1-story and basement brick
W. Harrison-st.....20,000
2-story and basement brick
owe-av.....1,000
3-story and basement brick
lumet-av.....2,800
story and basement brick
rs, 553 E. 47th-st.....6,500
1-story frame chapel, 487
.....3,000

OST AND FOUND.

TERRIER, MALE; MOSTLY with little white on his face root of tail. Reward and no questurned to Union Ridge Academy.

EN MASONIC HALL, ENGLEElliston, a lady's hunting case ward. MRS. MILLER.

MALE MASTIFF. APPLY AT av.

PERSONAL.

F A. D. WILL COMMUNICATE friends he will hear of something re G 206.

NESS PERSONALS.

L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSIen, 2255 State-st., makes a specialty of removing instant and painless removal of bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 4.

END FOR "STATISTICS AND ntains valuable tables. ber code. Reference 25 banks. The Equitable Produce and Stock olidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

OACHES, BEDBUGS EXTERMIns exp'e. F. E. BROWN, 180 Sta.

AL INSTRUMENTS.

F.

TURER OF PIANOFORTES.

n in price of new and second-hand te delivery. Salesrooms open blished 1873.

Son upright,
upright, 7 1-3 octaves.
Duncan upright.
right.
& Sons.
upright.
ebles upright, 7 1-3 octaves.
ons., 7 1-3 octaves, upright.
Knabe & Co. 7-octave piano.
Parlor case cabinet grand.
& Sons uprights.
land uprights.
g upright.
walnut case.
ckering upright.
W. Kimball upright.
se, large upright.
right.
$25 to $55 each.
kes, $15 to $45 each.

to rent, $4 per month; one year's purchased.
repaired, stored, and exchanged.
ADAM SCHAAF.
W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

PIANO AND ORGAN EXPERTS.

judges selected to pass upon the of piano manufacturers at any osition has ever contained as many constantly employed in the four factories.

of experience in leading factories d recognized authorities in their tments are in charge of every tion of the KIMBALL PIANOS, D ORGANS, AND KIMBALL

ent part are made in the Kimball imperfection in material or work ed a place in a Kimball instru-

roval of the world's most eminent e award for "SUPERLATIVE WORLD'S FAIR, an honor not er musical instrument.

n all instruments and the selling d all alike. Easy payments ac-

W. W. KIMBALL CO., abash-av., south of Jackson-st.

NESS?" "HOW'S BUSINESS?" tion to some of our competitors manufacturing "Nothing Doing" etc. Not so USY, we are ALWAYS busy, and ce we are busy. We have good reathings moving; prices that SELL that DO the business. Look at

Uprights.
...$ 25| Schubert, dark.....$150
...$ 50| Starck & Strack, walnut 175
...$ 50| Arion, walnut.....200
...$ 75| Camp & Co., dark.....225
...$100| Estey, walnut.....250
...$100| Camp & Co., cir. walnut 275
g a fine piano with mandolin at-$50, swinging front, Boston fall case in walnut. Sole agents for ey, Camp & Co., Arion Tuning. Rents $4, $5, allowed if purmmers.
TEY & CAMP, 233 State-st.
49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

NOS.
NHASE PIANOS.
E & SONS PIANOS.
ERLING PIANOS.

d pianos in great variety.
Pianos for rent.

N, POTTER & CO.,
Hall. 17 Chase Brothers'

NS—AT CHASE BROTHERS'

nos, only slightly used, $100 to
. Almost every make and fully
est time payments in the city.
$35 Horace Waters' Pianos, $85 Decker Bros.' Pianos, $95
Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
rium.

SE & SONS UPRIGHT PIANO; ckering upright piano; $250 buys mahogany; all in excellent condi- guaranteed; time payments. 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson.

AUTIFUL, NEW MAHOGANY ; cost $400 June. Don't call piano. Call after 6, 6329 Green-

RIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDIondition; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

RIGHT PIANO. $175; $6 ay; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO allowed if purchased. THE CO., 200 Wabash-av.

USHEK, AND DECKER BROS. to close out. 231 Wabash-av.

NTS WANTED.

ET FAKIRS—TO SELL THE publican campaign button; the best; the best seller on the market; not to be returned and Call between 5 and 6 o'clock to J. FOLDS, General Agent, 603

BROKER WOULD LIKE TO manufacturers in the grocery and vicinity. Address, stating P., 91 Huron-st., Milwaukee.

LL THE BEST BOILER COMexclusive territory given, Insinah Bldg.

HOLD GOODS.

—TO CLOSE OUT OUR RAchair chests for season, we offer at discount. Lawn mowers, rubber rs, ice cream freezers, etc., 50 Jos. F. Bockett Hardware Co., 92 Randolph-st.

ODS FOR SALE AT A BARbaby crib. 1 willow baby buggy mocking-bird cage. 1 26-inch tricycle. 2nd Homan-av.

G OUT LOT OF SAMPLE ers, store heaters; special low RER, 85 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

R USED FURNITURE CARbld goods in large lots. T. P. W.

S TO SELL & WANTED.

GANT FURNISHED FLAT, ap. 5012 Cottage Grove-av.

LOTHING.

'S LONG MINK CAPE, months, cost $350; will sell at a dison-av.

RK-ST. PAYS THE HIGHEST ture; a hit-off cleaning; orders attended to.

MUSICAL.

L MUSIC CO., 321 WABASHnd dealers; everything new in postage added.

NTRALTO WANTED FOR ddress H 994, Tribune office.

ACCOMPANIST DESIRES ENmoderate. H 206, Tribune.

S, JEWELRY, ETC.

LVER, AND DIAMONDS prices paid. Refinery, 253 W.

OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS. room 303 Columbus Building.

TORAGE.

WAREHOUSE FOR STOR- pianos, etc. Established 1868. packed, and shipped. 350, 352 M. 1543.

IPS, PICTURES, ETC.

STAMP EX., 1130 MASONIC 50-page coin catalogue, 15c.

— BUY OR SELL; BEST EFFER. 201 Clark, nr. Adams.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper and general office man; thorough in all branches; experience, and effective correspondent; satisfactory references; moderate salary with good house wanting reliable man. Address H 669, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL D.-E. bookkeeper; 15 years' experience; mercantile and banking; ledger work and trial balance a specialty; will accept temporary position; A1 references. Address V J 149, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY EXperienced bookkeeper and office man, age 35 years; 8½ years with last employer; moderate salary; good references. Address D 868, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 23 years of age, as assistant bookkeeper, general office work, or collector; experienced; best of references. Address G 885, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRICTLY FIRSTclass bookkeeper and all-around office man; references; age 31; gilt-edge ref. H 725, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced bookkeeper; best of city references furnished. Address H 666, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant; age 20; city experience and references. Address H 668, Tribune office.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A CAPABLE MIDDLEaged man of good appearance and ability, experienced as salesman and office man, wishes position in any capacity at small salary till value of service is proven. Address H 674, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY EXperienced traveling salesman; N. Western trade; references; salary; good references. Address V 670, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO REPRESENT good firm in specialty lines; Michigan preferred; experienced. Address G 207, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING salesman; experienced; Michigan preferred. Address G 206, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS plumber; can do gas and low pressure steam fitting or take charge of apartment building; best of references and reasonable. Address GEO. W. LUNEE, 32 Upton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED MAN as first-class cook; hotel or restaurant. Address H 226, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young man as salesman and office man; wishes position where he can learn the business; moderate salary; best of references. Address H 674, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS German; good references. Address H 30, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE and intelligent young Swedish man in private family, general work; strictly temperate; best of references. ERNST VE OLSON, 3142 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE as housekeeper in private family; best of reference. Address H 680, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG COLORED man and wife; very good cook and laundress; handy about man. A. B., 456 60th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN as butler; good city references. Address H 213, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER IN PRIvate family; good references. H 205, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEMAN, BUTler; best city references. H 240, Tribune office.

Coachmen. Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEdish man, sober and reliable, as coachman or groom; understand take care of horse; second man; understand all other stable work; good references. Address H 211, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; understands the care of horses, carriages, harness, hot air or hot water furnaces; handy about the house; first-class city references. Address H 699, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands everything about a gentleman's place; willing and obliging; city or country; references. Address D V 849, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; ONE who thoroughly understands care gentleman's stable; English; best city references. Address H 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS place as coachman; English; 2 years in last place; understands care of fine horses. Address H 612, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH COACHman and general work around the house; 2 years in last place. Address Box 169, Hinsdale, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN and wife for coachman and general house-work, city or country; good city ref. H 695, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS coachman or barn man; not afraid of work; good city references. Address H 697, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN COACHman and gardener; understands house; city references. Address H 209, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general useful; single, moderate wages; best of references. MCMILLAN, 5541 Jefferson-av.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGH COACHman; willing and sober; A1 references. Address H 228, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; thoroughly understands care of horses and fine carriages; best city references. H 711, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; Dane; best city references. Address H 268, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, MARried, 4 years in last place; first-class man; would appreciate good place. Address H 681, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STABLE OR COACH man by a sober and willing Swedish man; single; best of references. 295 N. State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS coachman; temperate; willing; obliging; best city references. Address H 241, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND be generally useful on private place; single; reliable; references. Address G 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—SCOTCHMAN MARried, as coachman or groom; extra capable and reliable; first-class references. H 204, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A Swede; single; best of reference. Address H 221, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; FIRSTclass; best of city reference. G 202, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; HIGHest references, and reliable. H 691, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; experienced; with references. V J 150, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BUSINESS HOUSES supplied with experienced office help free of charge. Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 132. Indorsed by leading city houses.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, 35 years old, of wide business experience, would like a position where experience would count. Address G 200, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS farm man; can drive horses; can give references. Address H 702, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MARRIED man would like to go into small town and manage store. Address H 231, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS MAN as Supt. of office building or similar position; best references. Address H 256, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—WIDOW LADY, A MAgood daughter, wishes employment at home writing, addressing, or correspondence. Address H 682, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER; HAVE had about six years' experience, and can give best references from former employers. Address H 664, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls; one for cooking and one for second work; will be work together in private family. Call 3144 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN GIRL— Housework or second work; North Side preferred. Call or address 301 Cortlandt-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COOK AND laundress; references; wages $5 to $6. Address 39 Grand-av.; South Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—COLORED WOMAN; day work; experienced cook; references. Address J. SMITH, 4721 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in private family; $3.50 to $4. 5733 Monroe-av. Call before Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL as second, boarding-house, or hotel work. 444 W. EMBLING, 129 29th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PARLOR MAID OR chamber maid; willing to assist with grown children. Address C B 266, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL as general housework. Address 150 Elm-st., 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL, cook and laundress; city references. Call or add M. E., 685 Lincoln-av., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework. Please call or address 703 7th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT second girl; North Side; references. 202 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL as second girl; call Monday. 5431 Atlantic-av., 2d floor, in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD SWEDISH girl for general housework; plain cook and willing to do washing. Please call at 277 55th-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. 350 Bowen-av., downstairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young woman; washing to take home or do out by day. MRS. B. MORAY, 5536 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED general girl; excellent references. 2248 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, and 99 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS laundress; good reference. 439 31st-st., Flat F.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL; GENERAL worked work. Call at 3784 Aldine-pl., 3d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS BY the day. 3106 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Germany. 3107 State-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER, ence. Address H 678, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMyoung lady stenographer; 3½ years' exsteno. Address H 692, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED stenographer; best refs.; $5. H 979, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer; Smith Premier. H 696, Tribune.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2342 PRAIRIE-AV.—WITH OR WITHOUT board, comfortably furnished or unfurnished rooms in modern house; rates reasonable.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE A DELIGHTful home with splendid table and congenial surroundings; Ellis-av., near 47th-st. H 207, Tribune.

NORTH OF 23D—ROOM AND BOARD FOR young man; private family; reasonable. Address D V 250, Tribune office.

1816 MICHIGAN-AV. — SOME DESIRABLE rooms, with board; choice location; reasonable terms.

1702 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE ROOM AND board; service and table unexceptionable; references.

2916 GROVELAND-AV.—TWO PLEASANT, handsomely furnished room with board; private home.

5737 MADISON-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM with board; sunny house; first-class.

4164 LAKE-AV.—BOARD, AND SOUTH ROOM, single; all conveniences; good transportation.

1524 MASONIC TEMPLE—EXCELLENT ROOMS also board, everywhere; best locations; no charge.

2229 PRAIRIE-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED room with first-class board; reasonable terms.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, well furnished, with choice board.

2979 PRAIRIE-AV.—HALL BEDROOM, WITH board; steam heated house; refs.

2226 AND 2228 PRAIRIE-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms, single or en suite, with board.

North Side.

208 CASS-ST., 2D FLAT—EXCELLENT HOME in family of three for gentleman; reasonable; walking distance; front room; steam heat.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT AND OTHER rooms; board reasonable. 277 Erie-st.

487 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED ROOMS with board, near Goethe-st. MRS. CROWELL.

202 ONTARIO-ST.—NICE FRONT ROOMS; ALSO double parlor; first-class board.

West Side.

723 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—PLEASANT FRONT room for two gentlemen, with board; private home.

ROOM AND BOARD FOR ONE IN PRIVATE family; very reasonable; references. Address H 215, Tribune office.

290 ASHLAND-BLVD.—LARGE FRONT AND side rooms, with board; table board; reasonable.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A MAN TO ROOM AND BOARD with private family; no other boarders. Address H 676, Tribune office.

1524 MASONIC TEMPLE—HANSOME ROOMS also board, everywhere, best locations; no charge.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PLAIN CATHOLIC FAMILY; will pay $1.50 a week and help with children for warm room and board for winter. Address H 675, Tribune office.

Removed from 10 Throop-st. Tel. West 443.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; first-class private family; cook and waitress; 4 years' reference. 208 Cass-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—DOMESTIC SERVants, all nationalities; butlers and housemen; private families. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st. Tel., N. 100.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BEST GIRLS. MRS. C. A. GRAVES, 3021 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION TO lady or children; good home considered more than wages; applicant lady 30; pleasant, agreeable, good reader, and thoroughly attentive; references exchanged. Address H 230, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GOVERNESS, LADY belonging to old New York family; teaches elementary English branches, music; also very desirable for invalid child; experience with children's illnesses. Address G 204, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WAIT ON INVALID lady; highest references. H 208, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN HOSPITAL AS Supt.; experienced. 5713 Rosalie-ct.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER — WHOLESALE house; must be rapid and accurate and used to getting balances; state experience. Address H 664, Tribune office.

MAN—WIDE-AWAKE YOUNG MAN TO LEARN wholesale shoe business; $100; give particulars. Address G 201, Tribune office.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

SALESMAN—BY A NEW YORK MANUFACturing and converting house, a man to sell on commission cotton linings, silesias, satteens, fancies, etc., to the retailers of Chicago and the rural trade of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan; give full particulars in application. Address V H 105, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—BY A CORK IMPORTING FIRM, who can sell Spanish hand cut corks as a side line. Address H 677, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—VISITING THE RETAIL HARDware trade to carry as a side line a new and useful staple article; large demand; sells on sight; advance paying a good commission. Address MANUFACTURER, The Chicago Tribune, St. Paul, Minn.

SALESMEN—IN EVERY DISTRICT: NEW SEAson; samples free; salary or commission with expenses from start. LUKE BROS. CO., Chicago.

TRAVELING MEN VISITING CLOTHING OR gents' furnishing trade in an S. can learn of interesting suggestion by add. V J 125, Tribune.

WHITE LEAD SALESMAN—FOR MICHIGAN; must be a hustler and be able to command trade. Address H 690, Tribune office.

Trades.

ELECTROTYPE FINISHERS—3 OR 4, FIRSTclass; only sober men need apply; to such will guarantee steady work at wages above union prices; no union man need apply. HANSON BROTHERS, 704 Sansom-st., Philadelphia.

ENGINEER—MUST HAVE FIRST-CLASS LIcense, be good electrician, and all-around workman; steady employment to the right man; none who cannot furnish good references need apply. Ontario Hotel.

PAINTER—FIRST-CLASS MAN, FOR PRIvate work; long job; that can hang paper, mix paints, calcimine, etc.; give reference. Address H 223, Tribune office.

House Servants.

BUTLER—WHITE—FOR SUBURB, WHO IS willing to do some outside work. Address H 969, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; ALL branches taught in two months; new system; time saved; wages Saturdays while learning; constant practice day or evening. Moler's Barber School, 283 S. Clark-st. Illustrated catalogue mailed free.

MEN—LEARN BARBER TRADE; EIGHT weeks; October class $15, full course. Catalogue free. Call or address CARMAN, 207 87th-st.

Miscellaneous.

AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

ASSISTANT JANITOR—ONE WILLING TO work for board and room and small wages. 462 41st-st., Flat 17.

MAN—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN NOT over 40 who has had experience as salesman can find a lucrative position by addressing H 210, Tribune office.

MAN—ENERGETIC, FOR SICK BENEFIT INsurance soliciting; good pay. 139 E. Madison-st., Suite 15.

PERMANENT POSITION FOR BRIGHT LITerary gentleman; $100 a month salary; immense opportunity to advance; must invest $250 for 4 months, fully secured. Exceptional references given and required. H 682, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SALESLADIES — MILLINERY. APPLY AT once. FRANK BROS., millinery dept., State and Monroe-sts.

Domestics.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—ONLY FIRST-CLASS with references need apply. 3949 Ellis-av.

GIRL—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of 2. 2425 Wabash-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT SWEDISH GIRL with references. 75 Bowen-av., bet. Ellis and Lake.

HOUSEWORK—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework; must be good cook and laundress; references required. 5620 Monroe-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; bring references. Call 10 a. m., 602, 56 Fifth-av.

HOUSEWORK—RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 338 Oakwood-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDish girl for general housework. 2440 Indiana-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; ref.; good wages. 4521 Oakenwald-av.

NURSE GIRL—REFINED, EDUCATED; FOR three children. Call Thursday afternoon, 3240 Rhodes-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SKIRT FINISHERS—GOOD. JEANNE: 1709 Michigan-av.

Stenographers.

CALIGRAPH OPERATOR — GRAPHOPHONE dictation; West Side; salary and experience. Address H 229, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—$75 A MONTH SALARY; pleasant kind of work; permanent position; must invest $250 for 3 months, fully secured; absolute literary ability required. Address H 685, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHER — FIRST-CLASS, WITH newspaper experience, owning machine and who can invest $100; salary $15 and percentage. Address H 684, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—$3—WORK ALL WINTER. P. AMBROSINI, 78th and State-sts.; take 79th-st. electric car.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED, LADY; $8 to start. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

LADIES ARE GIVEN STEADY POSITIONS after eight weeks' practice at barber trade; wages Saturdays while learning; more demand for ladies at this trade than any other work a lady can do; illustrated catalogue mailed free. Mofer's Barber School, 283 S. Clark-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER FOR RESTAURANT business; man or woman; with about $2,000; have experience and unexceptionable Chicago references. Address H 208, Tribune office.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

READ "THE STAR OF HOPE," BY TOILER, the poem of the century.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 Oakwood-blvd.

3248 Vernon-av., 8 rooms, $35.
3706½ Ellis-av., 9 rooms, reduced rental.
3844 Vincennes-av., 8 rooms, only $35.
3923 Vincennes-av., 9-room modern house, partly furnished; DECIDED BARGAIN; must be rented.
4337 Calumet-av., 10-room, low rental.
4102 Vincennes-av., 9-room, modern, $50.
3837 Vincennes-av., modern 9-room; parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on same floor; hardwood finish; two blocks to I. C. station, one block to cable; low rental to responsible tenant.
6553 Greenwood-av., new 8-room modern house, greatly reduced rental.
Office open evenings.

TO RENT—267-53D-ST., 5 MINUTES TO ILL. Cent. 7s st express trains, 2-story and basement 8-room cottage, with 35x100 ft. ground. Keys at 268. Or call on owner, R. H. GARRIGUE, 915, 315 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LADY DESIRES TO RENT COMfortable 9-room home, furnished or unfurnished; reasonable to responsible party; South Side. Address H 242, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES—2414 AND 2416 SOUTH Park-av.; large octagon stone fronts; 15 rooms each; fine condition; street boulevarded; fine for boarding; cheap. ANDA, 204 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, 3229 GROVEland-av.; newly decorated; elegant; worth inspection. Key 3227.
A. A. SCHAFFNER, R. 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3248 WABASH-AV., ELEGANT 10-room modern residence, 15 minutes' ride; cheap. PETER F. WOLFF, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3230 WABASH-AV., BROWN STONE house, 12 rooms, good order; convenient L and cable trains. Inquire B. S. SLOCUM, 104 5th-av.

TO RENT—3242 GROVELAND-AV., ELEGANT 9-room modern house, steam heat; low rent. A. H. REED, 5 Adams-st.

TO RENT—3409 WABASH-AV., FINE 10-ROOM house; choice location; modern plumbing; cheap rent. JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, MODERN. 3135 Rhodes-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE; FURNITURE FOR SALE. 1907 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—WISH TO LEAVE CITY; WILL rent nicely furnished house, private family, reasonable; also unfurnished one. 590 E. Division-st.

TO RENT—LOW—COZY LITTLE STONE front, 288 Erie-st., near State; just right for small family; only $35. Owner, 447 Rookery.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED AND unfurnished houses, vicinity of Lake Shore-drive. HONORE BROS., 1524 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—282 E. INDIANA-ST., NICE, LARGE residence; rent very reasonable.
E. C. HULING & CO., 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—430 ELM-ST., LOW RENTAL TILL May. R. F. KEITH, 450 Elm-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—1082 W. MONROE-ST., 2-STORY and cellar 8-room house; furnace, laundry, and bath; $20. M. J. EICH, 418 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—1083 WILCOX-AV., 2-STORY AND cellar 8-room house; furnace, laundry, bath; $20. M. J. EICH, 418 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—ELEGANT, MODERN CORNER 10-room house, 212 Lincoln, cor. Jackson-blvd.; key at 208 Lincoln.

TO RENT—FLATS.

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6553 Greenwood-av., new 8-room modern house, greatly reduced rental.
Office open evenings.

TO RENT—GREATLY REDUCED RENTS—
THE FLEUR DE LIS, 36th and Wabash-av., finest 4-room flats in the city, everything new and clean, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, sideboards, gas logs, refrigerators, polished floors, every room outside; rents from $20 up.
"THE NAVARRO," 6318-6320 Drexel-av., very convenient to elevated road. Cottage Grove cable, and elec. cars; only one 7-room flat left; stone front building, steam heat; hot water, gas ranges, etc. Only $22.50. See janitor.
THE MINNETONKA," 3244-3246 Wabash-av., handsome stone-front building; one-half block to elevated station; only one 7-room flat left; $32.50; every modern convenience; 10 min. to the city. See janitor.
THE WESTMINSTER, corner Langley-av. and 60th-st., 7 rooms, handsome building on fine residence street, overlooking park, near Chicago University; large outside rooms, beautifully decorated; three blocks from L station at Cott. Gr.-av., one block of cable cars; mirror mantels, hardwood finish, steam heat, hot water; $22.50.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW STEAM-HEATED FLATS—
582 45th-st., 8 rooms, near Grand-blvd.
607 40th-st., 8 rooms, near Grand-blvd.
4801 St. Lawrence-av., 7 rooms; $27.50 up.
4241 and Herkeley, 5 and 7 rooms.
4506 Vincennes-av., 7 rooms; $27.50 up.
Cor. 46th-pl. and Vincennes, 7 rooms; new.
3829 Indiana-av., 6 rooms; $23.
924 and 926 Marion-av., 7 rooms; $27.50 up.
4713 Indiana-av., 7 rooms; $35 up.
4921 Calumet-av., 7 rooms; $30.
Apply to JOSEPH BOND, 1407 Dearborn-st. Branch office, 47th and Grand-blvd.
Call for printed list of flats.
South Side office open evenings.

TO RENT—"THE CAMBRIDGE,"
N. W. corner Ellis-av. and 39th-st.
Flats, apartments, and rooms.
4 and 6 room flats, 2 and 3 room furnished or unfurnished apartments, and furnished rooms for bachelors; improvements and decorating just completed at a large expense, making this one of the most desirable buildings on the South Side; steam heat, hot water, passenger elevator, telephone, bicycle room; one block to Cottage Grove cable or Illinois Central trains; rent includes steam; see manager at the building or plans and prices at our office. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — THE NEW AND ELEGANT FOLlansbee Apartment Building, corner 23d-st. and Wabash-av., most complete system of high pressure gas known to modern science; flats $20 to $45; walking distance of center; one block from elevated station and cable cars; agent on premises at all times; phone South 1172.

TO RENT — THE "RAINIER," COTTAGE Grove-av. and 33d-st.—Apartments of 4 to 7 rooms for housekeeping; also single rooms and furnished and unfurnished suites of two to three rooms; every modern convenience, including electric light, steam heat, hot water, telephone, elevator, hotel service, and first-class cafe in connection.

TO RENT—FREE TO OCT. 15—BEST FLATS in city; 6 rooms, $25; 7 rooms, $27; Dudley; best car service; one block from 63d-st.; few left; 8-room, $14 to $16; 4-room, $16 to $18; 7-room, $25 to $30. JOHN C. DORN & CO., 224 E. 63d-st. east of Illinois Central.

TO RENT—3739 TO 3745 INDIANA-AV., EIGHT and nine room modern apartments; new; hardwood

HARD FIGHT FOR ILLINOIS

REPUBLICANS TO TURN BIG GUNS LOOSE IN THE PRAIRIE STATE.

Thomas B. Reed Will Make Rousing Tent Speeches in Chicago for Workingmen—Ex-Governors Plan to Cut a Wide Swath with Their Oratory—Other Speakers Who Are Going to Be in the Battle That Closes the Campaign.

With Thomas B. Reed talking to the laboring men of Chicago, five ex-Governors traveling together on a special train through the State making speeches, ex-President Harrison getting in his famous rear platform addresses, and a dozen other noted political orators preaching for McKinley and Tanner, sound money, and protection, the Republican leaders of Illinois expect to keep the next three weeks of this campaign crowded full of interest and enthusiasm.

It is intended that Mr. Reed shall devote three days of his time to the Stock-Yards, steel works, and railway employés, and all other classes of workingmen in this city. To reach the largest possible number of them all his meetings will be held in the big tent. It is proposed to hold one of them where the packing-house employés, who were given a favorable impression of the big Maine statesman when he was here two years ago, can get an opportunity to hear him again. Under a promise made some time ago by Congressman Aldrich, another talk will take place at South Chicago.

The dates for Mr. Reed's appearance have not been decided upon fully as yet, but in all probability he will be here Oct. 15, 16, and 17. He closes his eastern engagements at Buffalo next Tuesday, and will come direct to Chicago from that place.

Plan for the Ex-Governors.

Illinois has five of its Republican ex-Governors still on the scene of action. They are all fighting in the present great battle for McKinley and Hobart. They are Richard J. Oglesby, Shelby M. Cullom, J. L. Beveridge, John M. Hamilton, and Joseph W. Fifer.

Plans are being perfected to get them all together on a special train and put in four days campaigning through the State. The route taken will be from Chicago south, across Egypt, and back through the West Side.

Col. Ingersoll, who speaks in this city tonight, is to make addresses also at Galena, Galesburg, Bloomington, and Paris.

Chauncey M. Depew, it is understood, will remain in the State a few days. Then Senator Frye and Senator Hale are coming. Illinois will get each of them for at least three days. Senator Allison, too, will do some talking in the State.

Congressman Dalzell was to have been here for three speeches, but Col. Hahn canceled his dates yesterday on account of illness. He has been compelled to stop speaking and go home.

HANNA AT THE HELM ONCE MORE.

Republican Chairman to Arrive in Chicago from the East Today.

Chairman Hanna will arrive in Chicago this morning and take command of the Western campaign again at Republican National headquarters. According to the chief members of his staff the fighting will be made just as hot as the people want it.

While particular attention will be given to Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, such Southern States as Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana are not to be overlooked. In fact, the committee says it has strong convictions now that with the necessary effort these States can be placed in the McKinley column.

It is understood that there will be a general conference of State campaign managers at headquarters within a few days to arrange with the committee for concerted action in carrying out plans for the final struggle.

INGERSOLL TO SPEAK IN THE TENT.

He Will Address Voters Tonight at Sacramento Avenue and Lake Street.

Robert G. Ingersoll will speak in the mammoth tent tonight at Sacramento avenue and Lake street. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Thirteenth Ward club, which has planned a great demonstration in welcome to the celebrated orator.

"I confess to much ignorance regarding the situation in the West," said Mr. Ingersoll last night, "but in the East it is all one way. I really don't believe that I know personally five men who are going to vote for Mr. Bryan. There is something overwhelming in the unanimity of sentiment among the people of the East regarding the questions at issue in this campaign. I should say that New York will give Mr. McKinley at least 200,000 majority. Pennsylvania will probably do as well, while I look for 100,000 at least from Massachusetts. I have an abiding belief in Mr. McKinley's election."

RETURNS FROM REPUBLICAN POLL.

Results in the Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth Wards Received.

Returns from the Republican poll in the Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth Wards came in to county headquarters yesterday. The following showing was made in the Seventeenth Ward:

McKinley	2,839	Palmer	23
Bryan	759	Silver Republicans	22
Doubtful	724		

In this the entire opposition to McKinley foots up 1,528, leaving him a clear majority of 1,311. An interesting feature of this particular poll is found in the fact that 80 per cent of the voting population in that ward is of foreign birth and 60 per cent were classed as laboring men.

The Twenty-fifth makes the following showing:

McKinley	7,489	Gold Democrats	249
Bryan	1,811	Silver Republicans	50
Doubtful	1,067		

McKinley's majority over all, 4,822.

The Campaign committee now is giving its attention to the registration.

SAY THEY ARE FORCED TO DONATE.

Recorder's Office Employes Complain They Are Assessed for Politics.

Young women in the Recorder's office complained to President Healy of the County Board yesterday that they were being forced to contribute $5 each to the Democratic campaign fund. The board may investigate the complaint.

Chief Clerk Ludwig of the copying-room said the contributions were entirely voluntary with the young women, and if they did not want to pay them they would not be compelled to do so.

"Of course," he said, "we all knew that our positions depend upon the success of Mr. Chase, and we are all anxious to help him secure reelection.

"HOT" CAMPAIGN OPENS OCT. 19.

Altgeld Plans Much Work in Cook County During the Closing Days.

The Popocrats have set Oct. 19 as the beginning of their "hot" campaign in Cook County. Gov. Altgeld will buckle on his armor for the local fight then, and will remain here during the remainder of the campaign, speaking at least once in every ward in the city and in the outlying towns. In some places he will speak three and four times. He will open with a meeting at the Auditorium, arranged exclusively by Germans.

Mr. Bryan is expected to be in Cook County at least one day, and possibly more. The cream of the State speakers will be drafted for service, and many outsiders will be called in. More than sixty halls have been engaged from Oct. 10 to Nov. 2.

In the meantime Senators Teller and Dubois, Congressman Towne, Gov. Stone, Dick Bland, and Eugene V. Debs are to keep the ball rolling steadily, and it is probable that Vice-President Stevenson will make a couple of speeches here. Debs will speak in Chicago on Sunday and Monday next, speaking twice on Sunday and three times on Monday.

LOCK HORNS ON CANDIDATE BRYAN.

Illinois and Cook County Popocrats Want Him at the Same Time.

The State and county Popocratic machines ran afoul of one another yesterday because of an effort by Alexander J. Jones and Thomas Gahan of the County committee to secure Mr. Bryan for two of the four days which he gave Committeeman Bentley for Illinois. They look upon his presence here as an indispensable factor in the big hurrah campaign which is to be inaugurated in Chicago Oct. 15, and they went over to Committeeman Bentley little doubting that he would see the matter in the same light and graciously would give them two of the four days he has struggled so hard to secure.

Mr. Bentley said "Nit!" Personally he had no objection to the scheme, but the people down in the State, he declared, had set their hearts on seeing Mr. Bryan, and would never forgive him if he gave up two of the days to the city people.

Mr. Bentley was reminded by Messrs. Jones and Gahan that he had said he considered the State outside Cook County safe for the Popocrats, but he held stoutly to his position, and no amount of argument could induce him to give up the two days. After much urging he practically gave up one day, but he would not entertain the proposition to give up two days.

Finally, after much talk, it was decided that the three, with Theodore Nelson, Secretary of the State committee, should go down to Hammond, where Mr. Bryan was to speak, and endeavor to induce him to give two more days to Illinois, in which event two or three of them will be given to Cook County.

GOLD DEMOCRATIC RALLY TONIGHT.

Palmer and Buckner to Address a Mass-Meeting at the Auditorium.

Chairman W. D. Bynum returned from New York last night, and the sound money Democratic campaign will be begun in great earnest right away.

Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner are to address a mass-meeting at the Auditorium tonight and view the monster parade tomorrow. Henry S. Robbins will preside at the Auditorium meeting.

Franklin MacVeagh is coming home from the East to take the stump.

Arranging Dates for Stevenson.

Vice-President Stevenson was closeted with Chairman Jones for about an hour yesterday at Popocratic headquarters. When he came out he said he had been discussing the general situation with the Chairman, and that the latter was endeavoring to arrange some dates for him during the rest of the campaign.

Popocrats Say Bryan Will Win.

The Literary Bureau at the National Popocratic headquarters yesterday assured the people that Bryan would be elected "by an overwhelming majority of the Electoral vote in November." It also quoted Mark Hanna as admitting that the farmer and labor vote was all against the Republicans, and that the outlook was blue for the latter.

Women Who Are Entitled to Vote.

The Board of Election Commissioners has issued instructions to election judges and clerks in regard to registering women who desire to vote for university trustees at the coming election. Any woman of 21 years or over, who has the other qualifications of male voters, is entitled to be registered.

Will Fight to Get on the Ballot.

Charles Williamson said yesterday the sound money Democratic State Central committee will fight the protest filed by Theodore Nelson against their ticket going on the official ballot.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Ewing—5310—Charles Shackleford vs. Otho F. and John I. Matkin; on verd., $455 ex parte.—5313—Edward T. Kiggins et al. vs. Charles Esler and Harman Heckler; same, $280.—5485—M. Benner & Co. vs. Albert M. and Carl C. Bushnell; same, $306.75 ex parte.—14056—C. F. Hovey vs. Dernberg, Glick & Horner; by defft., $1,637.26.—14058—Julius Kohn et al. vs. Same; same, $1,459.42.—14068—Langdon, Batcheller & Co. vs. Same; same, $225.21.—14253—William H. Fletcher et al. vs. Same; same, $473.97.

Judge Gorgin—14554—The Garden City Sand Co. vs. Julian A. De Laby; by defft., $366.50.—14674—Cunningham & Co. vs. F. J. Peterson; same, $458.68.—14671—The First Natl. Bk. of Cripple Creek, Colo., vs. Zane Turner; same, $584.20.—7391—Mary Haughey vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $2,259.

Judge Ball—14656—Chicago Mfg. & Optical Co. vs. Morrison Mfg. Co.; by defft., $243.29.—14740—Bell & Zoller Coal Co. vs. Philip J. McConney; same, $330.—14739—Joseph Stickney et al. vs. Same; same, $1,859.30.—14553—Carl Schwarz vs. L. F. Heuer and Sophia Heuer; same, $320.50.

Judge Chetlain—13886—Mary Berkowsky vs. John Bennett; by defft., $388.62.—14907—Harry Goodman vs. George D. Unold; same, $800.—14723—George Bannister vs. Enterprise Knitting Works and Max and Rosa Marx; same, $515.50.

Judge Smith—2295—Royal E. Deane et al. vs. C. M. Hill; by defft., $248.01.—1389—Mark F. Madden et al. vs. Edmund D. Converse; on findg., $64.16 and appld.

Judge Baker—2055—Robbins & Meyers Co. vs. T. D. Adkins; on findg., $497.06 and appld.

Judge Windes—482—Charles R. Harris vs. Max Young; by defft., $115.98.—9683—William J. Stockman vs. Charles F. Lattman; on findg., $76.53.

Judge Dunne—12384—Emil Reif vs. William Schmidt Baking Co.; on findg., $165 and sat.

Decrees.

Judge Tuley—1844—Ler vs. Thiele; dec. sale.

Judge Payne—4396—Kyan et al. vs. Perrin et al.; dec. sale.—167220—Young vs. Van der Byl; def. dec.—4351—Drexel B. and L. Assn. vs. Bates et al.; same.

Judge Horton—4275—Voigt vs. Burns et al.; dec. sale.—4089—Spencer et al. vs. Race et al.; same.—414—The Stockman's Natl. Bldg., Loan and Savings Union vs. Gasner; same.

Judge Gibbons—160611—Sheahan vs. Schwager et al.; dec. sale.—1502282—Vyposony Spolek Mastenec B. and L. Assn. vs. Jaros; same.—3928—Higgins vs. Ruhland et al.; dec.

Court Calls for Today.

Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Showalter—United States Circuit Court of Appeals—No call.

Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—Set hearing.

Judge Tuley—Nos. 160, 463½, 181, 1283, 1124.

Judge Payne—Nos. 102190, 4184, 4350, 3382, 4200.

Judge Gibbons—Nos. 1687, 911, 2724. No. 92 on hearing.

Judge Horton—At Criminal Court.

Judge Haney—Motions and submitted cases.

Judge Ewing—Nos. 2595, 5692, 5693, 5684, 5862, 5863, 5864, 5870, 5872, 5873, 6050, 6053, 6054, 6055, 6056, 6057, 6062, 6063, 6065, 6232, 4207, 3220.

Judge Stein—Nos. 5766, 4756, 6085, 6086, 6069, 6109, 6110, 6111, 6116, 6117, 6280, 6281, 6285, 6287, 6290, 5794, 6291, 6292, 6283, 6476.

Judge Goggin—Nos. 3796, 676, 677, 4046, 4279, 4280, 4284, 4816, 4817, 4318, 4319, 3791 on trial.

Judge Chetlain—Nos. 4809, 5012, 5201, 5208, 5214, 5218, 5219, 4810, 5221, 3869, 5382, 5883, 4613, 5390, 5393, 5394, 5395, 5559, 5561, 5581, 4383, 4118 on trial.

Judge Baker—First call Nos. 301 to 400 inclusive and Nos. 2350, 2991, 267, 2385, 2406, 2410, 2417, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2453, 2475, 2482, 2489, 2510, 2521, 2527, 2531, 2546, 2556, 2564, 2584, 2585, 2615.

Judge Dunne—Nos. 1147, 1240, 884, 372, 1337, 1354, 1368, 1388, 102366, 13893, 1419, 1406, 1284, 1573, 1114 on trial.

Judge Windes—9:30 a. m.—Nos. 8067, 31, 313, 395, 403, 448, 460, 487, 492, 496, 534, 606.

Judge Adams—Nos. 1602, 1687, 1728, 1775, 1789, 1807, 1872, 1905, 2086, 2092, 2148, 2179, 1408, 1099, 1248, 2237, 2253, 2268.

Judge Ball—9:30 a. m.—No. 4449. 10 a. m.—Nos. 5059, 5063, 5064, 4438, 5240, 5242, 5248, 5267, 4867, 5269, 5433, 5434, 5489, 4857; 4466½ on trial.

Judge Neely—Nos. 2822, 1042, 1074, 1102, 1103, 1145, 1321, 1346, 1379, 113, 307; 806 on trial.

Judge Smith—First call—Nos. 201 to 300 inclusive, and Nos. 789, 1478, 1527, 1637, 1663, 798, 1742, 1749, 1707, 1709, 1774, 1796, 1811, 1814, 1816, 1820.

Appellate Court—Nos. 21 to 40 inclusive.

Judge Carter—County Court—10 a. m.—Motions—11 a. m.—In re. Schweinfurth. 2 p. m.—Judges Carter, Neely, and Dunne, in re. Sanitary District of Calumet.

Judge Donnelly—County Court—10 a. m.—No. 15303. 2 p. m.—Nos. 14482, 15330.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Sears—Superior Court—Nos. 4651, 4826, 12122, 5599, 5608, 5702, 5703, 5708, 5709, 5038, 1604, 5236, 5399, 5909.

Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Nos. 785, 1645, 1639.

Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Nos. 1469, 1488, 1343, 1656, 1655, 1654, 1651, 1652, 1489, 1490, 1631.

Judge Clifford—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Nos. 1492, 1539, 1568, 1350, 1636, 1491, 1505.

Judge Tuthill—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—No. 75.

Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Quasi-criminal cases.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Ottawa, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were:

ADVISEMENT.

17—Healey vs. People; leave to file additional briefs.

PEOPLES.

3—Williams vs. People; time to file abstracts and briefs extended to Oct. 13.

REHEARING.

3—Fireman's Fund vs. Western Refrigerator; rehearing denied. 4—Mursen vs. Gavin; rehearing denied. 5—Gage vs. City of Chicago; rehearing denied. 6—Detroit Copper and Brass Rolling Mills vs. Ledwidge; rehearing denied. 7—Krause vs. Krause; rehearing denied.

CIVIL.

10—Sutherland vs. Schwartz; continued. 11—Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Co. vs. Henrichsen; motion by petitioner for time to file briefs. 15—Strong vs. Northwestern Elevated Railroad; death of appellant suggested and legal representatives substituted. 44—Allen vs. National Bank of America; consolidated with No. 63. 63—Sprague vs. National Bank of America; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal and for time to file briefs; appellant has three days to answer motion to dismiss. 70—Harms vs. Kranss; time to file appellee's briefs extended five days. 95—Rush vs. Rush; time to file appellant's briefs extended to Oct. 12. 96—Post vs. Gary; leave to file petition for mandamus summons returnable Oct. 22. 97—Bruner vs. Reichel; motion for time to file record, abstracts, and briefs denied. 100—Bennett vs. Bennett; death of Ernest Blake suggested and A. N. Waterman substituted. 114—Mueller vs. Conrad; motion by appellant for time to file briefs. 116—Kelley vs. Kelley; continued. 119—Thillmont vs. Thillmont; confession of errors by appellee and motion to reverse and remand with immediate procedendo. 131—Lyon vs. Hammond and Blue Island Railroad; motion for time to file abstracts and briefs. 132—Adams vs. Akerland; motion by appellant for time to file briefs.

Adjourned until Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

Champagne as a restorer has no equal. Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne is pure, delicious, and sparkling.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Buy Today. This store will be closed all day tomorrow.

Our Dress Goods Selling

continues ahead of all past records. Such selling in times like these is incontrovertible evidence of excellence. The best fabrics, from the most renowned looms, are selling here at prices but a short time ago deemed impossible.

Just opened for today, latest importations—newest weaves in Scotch Dress Robes—scarce color combinations—prices lowest ever quoted on this class of fabrics..... 15.00 to 20.00

$2.00 and $1.75 values in Camel's Hair Twine Cloth in mixed effects of brown, medium blue and dark navy blue. Also rich Camel's Hair Twine Cloths in brown, plum, myrtle and navy..... 1.25 & 1.50

Just received a new lot of 48-inch Camel's Hair Checks, in the new blue and brown, new green and navy, red and black and illuminated rose and black; also a new lot of 48-inch Silk and Wool Bourettes, in seven of the latest color combinations—these goods are very stylish and worth $2.00 per yard. Thursday..... 1.25

50-inch All-Wool Broken Checks, never shown before, in all the new color combinations for street wear, regular $1.25 quality, Thursday..... 85c

50 pieces of 52-inch Illuminated Cheviots, in all the leading colors; also 25 pieces of Rough Suitings, with overwork of black, a bargain at $1.00, for this sale our price will be..... 69c

A miscellaneous lot of All-Wool Dress Goods, in good fall and winter colors, usually sold at $1.00 per yard, for Thursday..... 50c

46-inch All-Wool Navy Blue Serge..... 29c

42-inch All-Wool Suitings for house dresses, all colors, Thursday all go at..... 30c

Our Dollar Kid Gloves

Would create a sensation if it were not for the fact we constantly have them. As it is, they are the most popular gloves in Chicago because they are the very best gloves for the money. Other houses have as good gloves but they charge $1.50 a pair for them. New lot just received in all sizes, all good colors and black.

We are also offering special bargains in 4 pearl button Kid Gloves, with embroidered backs, in black and colors, at, per pair..... 70c

For the money—at the price—there is a good purchase in every pair of the 5-hook Foster Lacing Gloves, in black and colors we're selling at..... 50c

Men's Street Gloves—Good assortment of colors—every pair a genuine bargain—Kid and Castor Gloves that should bring 2 and 3 times the money. Special sale at..... 50c

Men's Underclothing.

Good reasons are many for buying today. Not the least is the little prices at which this extra good Underwear is selling.

Men's Natural Grey and Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers—something useful and good—formerly $1.50 each—now..... 1.00

Men's Heavy Ribbed Blue Wool Shirts and Drawers—very warm and a bargain—at..... 1.50

Pure Natural Wool Shirts—double breast and back—drawers to match in sizes 34 to 48—values recognized everywhere at $2.25—here..... 1.85

Imported German Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers for gentlemen averse to wearing wool—form-fitting and very durable—all sizes..... 1.25

Union Suits for Men, $1.25, $2.50, $3.00 and..... 5.00

We carry the "Portage Knit to Fit" for Men, the only perfect goods made in ribbed wear.

Flannel Night Shirts, 60 inches long, sizes 36 to 44, grand value at..... 2.50

Natural grey Night Shirts, with pockets for the feet..... 1.50

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

CLARK & MADISON STS. CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED. THE PROGRESSIVE STORE.

Now on Sale

In Our POPULAR HAT DEPT.

Knox-Made-Hats

Manufactured especially for W., H. & Co. to meet the demand of a high quality, popular priced Hat.

Knox Style,
Knox Quality,
Knox Make.

Derby's at $3

Silk's at = $6

Also the best London Hats in the "Wales" latest at..... $4

We always display the best and most up-to-date wear for Men and Boys at positively the lowest prices.

RESTORING RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Gov. Altgeld Removes Criminal Disfranchisement from Two Convicts Released Recently from Chester.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld has restored the rights of citizenship to George Weldy of Fulton County.

In August, 1887, Weldy was convicted of murder and sentenced to the Chester State prison for life. In July, 1894, Gov. Altgeld commuted this sentence to imprisonment for twelve years, and this month Weldy was released from prison after serving nine years.

The rights of citizenship have also been restored to Albert Pontier of Champaign, who has served one year in the Chester prison for burglary and larceny.

Note how carefully the details are attended to in work that comes from Munger's Laundry. Tel. S. 1175.

NEW-SCALE POPULAR PEASE PIANOS 248 WABASH AVE.

Unexcelled for Exquisite Tone. Beautiful Casings and Durability. Moderate Prices. Easy Terms. One Profit. EVERY DAY A BARGAIN DAY.

Beware of Petroleum Fats in Toilet Creams—they may promote the growth of hair on your face.

The Auditorium Cold Cream

Is perfectly pure and answers every purpose of any toilet cream—and it is harmless.

Auditorium Pharmacy,

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Telephone and mail orders promptly filled.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths. BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st.

Store closes Friday—"Chicago Day."

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Store closes Friday—"Chicago Day."

Gentlemen's furnishings

for "Chicago Day" and other days—for correct dressers—for about half the prices asked by the exclusive haberdashers.

25c for Men's 50c suspenders—with fine gilt trimmings—silk and lisle ends—patent cast-offs—rich silk emb'd in the latest colorings.

39c for $1.00 all-silk suspenders with silk ends—rich gilt trimmings—new, neat, stylish patterns.

1.00 for men's 1.50 underwear—pure wool, ribbed—new tan shades.

50c for men's 75c night shirts—domet—new patterns.

1.50 for men's 2.50 sweaters—pure wool—lace necks—sailor collars—navy, white, and maroon.

50c for men's 1.00 neckdressings.. Fresh importation of men's fashionable neckwear—finest quality English silk—most exquisite shades—new creations in brocades, Dresdens, Persians, and other rich effects—the latest London shapes in the new puff scarf, the flowing end four-in-hand scarf, the straight and graduated four-in-hand scarfs—the Teck scarf, London band bows and string ties—all suitable for gentlemen of high taste—real value $1.00—today, 50c.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

That great glove event

continues with intensified interest—continues to be "the" glove feature of current selling. It's a famous French glover's loss of over 40 per cent.

65c for $1.25 kid gloves. Ladies' 4-button gloves, with large pearl buttons—plain and fancy embroidered backs—colored welts and trimmings—perfect fitting—elastic—durable—sightly—newest colors and black with white embroidered backs.

80c for $1.50 gloves. Ladies' 2-clasp dogskin—pique and prix seam sewed—fancy monogram clasps—narrow, spear, and embroidered backs—just right for shopping and street wear—latest colors and effects.

1.75 for $3.00 opera gloves. Ladies' 16-inch mousquetaire suedes, "Trefousse" made—newest tints of cream, blue, nile, pink, creme, white, and rose—perfect fitting.

50c for $1.00 kid gloves. Ladies' and misses' 4 button and 5-hook kid gloves—broken lots of high-grade gloves—some slightly soiled—shown in the basement.

95c for $1.50 gloves. Men's 1-clasp pique and overseam gloves—light and heavy weight in lamb and dogskins—new reds—havana—tans—brown and oxblood—stylish, dressy gloves.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Silk remnant sale..

The great semi-annual autumn sale—that ever-eventful epoch of the autumn silk selling—starts at 8 this morning with counters loaded and tables piled high with nearly 30,000 odd ends—waist lengths, skirt lengths, and dress lengths of the richest and rarest fabrics of the looms.

50c for $6, $5, $4, $3, $2 silks—thousands of desirable lengths—1 to 14 yards—in highest class, highest cost French, Swiss, and American silk novelties—every correct weave—every correct shade, plain and fancy—in medium, and small designs—richest two, three, and four-toned silks—warp printed Dresden, jardiniere, and monotone effects.

25c for $1.50, $1.25, $1.00, 95c, 85c silks—thousands of lengths—from 1 to 12 yds.—counterloads of fashionable fabrics—hundreds of new brocades, stripes, ombres, checks and warp prints.

15c for 75c, 60c, 50c, 45c, 38c silks—thousands of lengths—from 1 to 12 yds.—all the new colorings and correct contrasts—many three and exclusive designs in the basement for 15c.

50% off all black silk remnants—the greatest gathering of silk textiles ever shown, and, all just at half! Thousands of remnants—2 to 14 yds. long—of the new, desirable weaves—including the highest cost black silk fabrics and exclusive novelties—at just half price.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

109 AND 111 STATE-ST.

A SENSATIONAL PURCHASE.

Positively The Greatest Silk Underwear Event

EVER KNOWN IN CHICAGO.

THE electrical effect of Silk Underwear makes you brighter, better natured, more alive—try it once, it will spoil you for any other kind. This is an opportunity to buy really fine goods at one-third value.

It's down hill from everywhere to this great Silk Underwear Dept., but this is the greatest lot that ever rolled into it. The goods are very fine, and each garment positively worth from two to three times the price asked.

5,000 Dozens **Men's Pure Silk Underwear**

At Less Than One-Third Regular Prices.

Just at the right moment we have secured at *"less than ⅓ usual prices"* a manufacturer's entire stock, consisting of 5,000 dozens *"Men's Pure Silk Hygienic Underwear,"* made to sell at from $7.50 to $15.00 per suit—a splendid garment for this season of the year. Its electrical effect is pleasing—it is healthful and makes you feel brighter and better all over. **To-day** we place the entire purchase on sale at the following unheard-of prices:

In Three Grand Lots:

Lot 1—1,000 dozen Men's Pure Silk Underwear—regular $7.50 quality—our price only $1.50 per garment, or, per suit..... $2.98

Lot 2—2,000 dozen Men's Pure Silk Underwear—regular $10.50 quality—our price only $2.00 per garment, or, per suit..... $3.98

Lot 3—2,000 dozen Men's Pure Silk Underwear—regular $13.50 quality—our price only $2.50 per garment, or, per suit..... $4.98

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

(CLOSED FRIDAY, OCT. 9TH.)

Gloves:

14th Great Semi-Annual Sale of Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Kid and Street Gloves.

A great gathering of prime Kid Gloves, made especially for this sale—in all the latest shades, newest stitchings, etc. The special prices, representing but little more than the cost of production, afford a splendid opportunity to most economically anticipate the season's glove wants.

Price List For This Sale.

Ladies' 4-button Dressed Kid	65c, 85c and $1.25
Ladies' 4-button Undressed Kid	65c and $1.25
Ladies' Patent Fasteners, Dressed Kid	65c, 85c and $1.25
Ladies' 8-button Mousquetaire Undressed	85c and $1.25
Ladies' 4-button or 2 patent button Pique Sewn	85c
Ladies' 2 patent button, Pique Sewn, emb. backs	$1
Ladies' Pique Sewn Kid	$1.25 and $1.50
Men's Walking and Driving Gloves, new fall shades and styles, different weights, including best English makes and others from our Alexandre factory, plain and emb. backs 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50	
Boys' 1 patent button Dogskin	50c and 75c
Boys' Pique Sewn Kid, 1 patent button	85c

Evening and Wedding Gloves—During this sale, at much below regular prices. Dressed and Undressed Kids—in the new shades and styles. The best chance of the season to save money on Gloves.

Some best things are expensive, but the best shortener you can put in your kitchen—the best for health and appetite—is within the reach of all. It is

Cottolene

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere with trade marks—*"Cottolene"* and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO.

L. MANASSE, 88 Madison-st., 1868. Optician. Tribune Bldg., 1896.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses scientifically adjusted and lenses ground to correct any defect of vision, and frames made to fit the face properly. Optical Instruments of every description. Artificial Eyes etc. EYES TESTED FREE.

HATS BARNES. FALL SHAPES Unsurpassed for Quality and Styles. CHAS. W. BARNES, Cor. Wabash and Monroe, Clifton House.

THE TRIBUNE: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, One Cent Thursday, Friday, Saturday, SUNDAY, FIVE CENTS.

Dainty Watches

that keep time are much sought after. We show the smallest sizes made and guarantee them.

...DIAMONDS...

in endless variety at prices and terms to suit.

GEO. E. MARSHALL, 3d Floor Columbus Memorial Bldg. S. E. Cor. State and Washington.

FURS Repaired and Renewed. Latest Styles. Lowest Prices. JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO. 28 Washington-st.

TRADE SALE 1ST EVER HELD IN CHICAGO ...Today at 10 A. M...

We will sell, at PUBLIC AUCTION, at salesroom 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago, for account of YAMATOYA & CO., Tokio, Japan, Manufacturers and Exporters of Silverware, Bronze and Embossed Metals,

$25,000 Worth of Japanese Bronze & Embossed Metal Goods

Just out of Bond, consisting of 5,000 Dozen Bronze and Embossed Paper Clips, Match Safes, Pen and Pin Trays, Card and Ash Receivers, Stamp Boxes, 800 Dozen Button Hooks, Pocket and Table Knives, Cuff Buttons, Scarf Pins, etc., 3,000 Vases, Figures, Koros, Jars, Plaques, and Picture Frames, and a large quantity of Ivories.

SAMUEL GABE, Manager. Western Salesroom Wrecking Assets. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SARA REIDY, Dressing, Scalp Treatment, Facial Massage, Manicuring, ...WIGS... HAIR